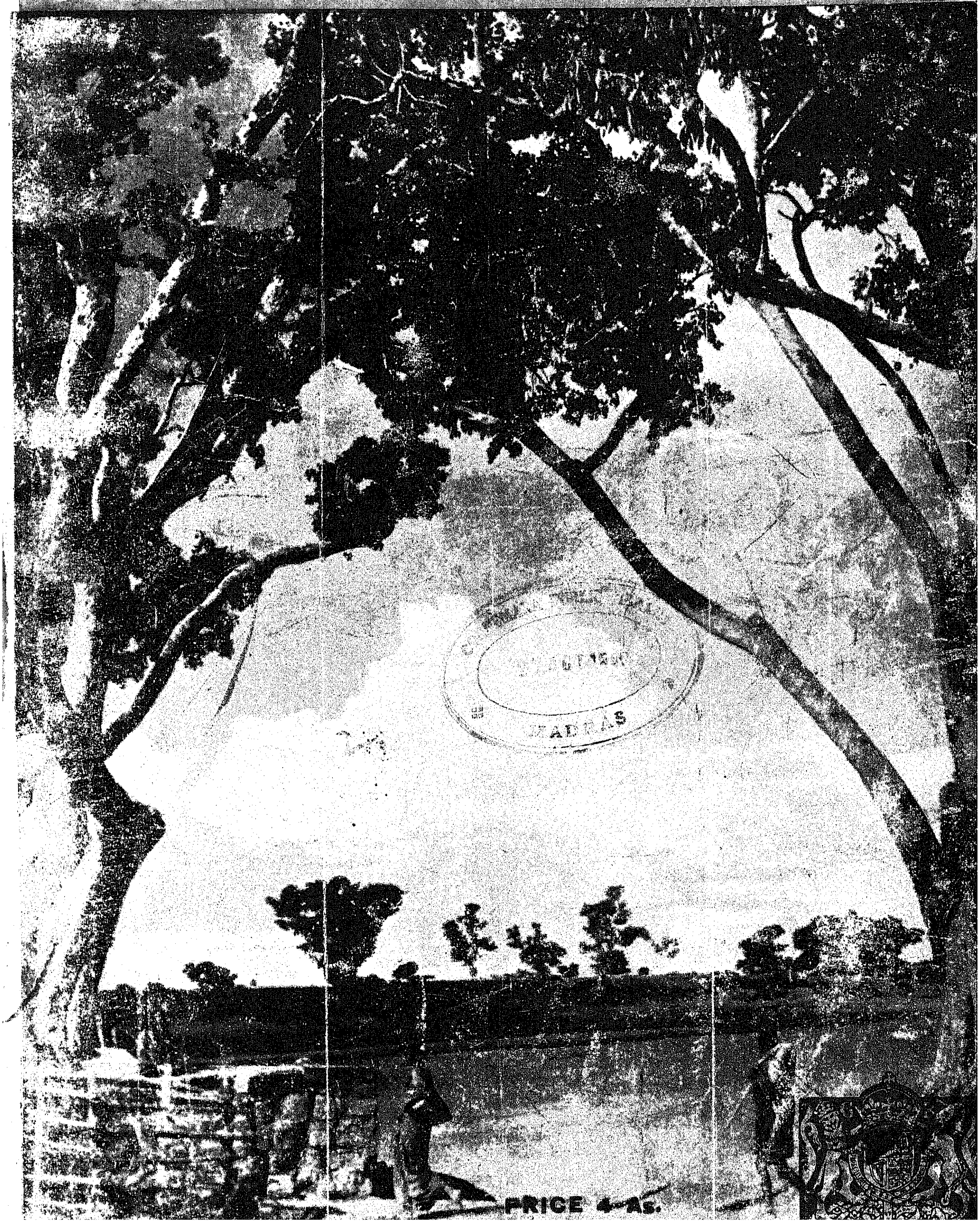
MADRAS INFORMATION



MADRAS

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The object of *Madras Information* is to give a brief record of the Madras Government's activities and to educate the public opinion on the Government's policies.

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MADRAS INFORMATION

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VOL. I
No. 2

WE SEEK TO SERVE AND NOT TO COMPETE

October 19, 1946

NOTES AND COMMENTS

AN important and comprehensive questionnaire has been issued by the Minister of Education to elicit information from educationists, public men and others interested in the problem of reform and re-organisation of the present educational system. The questionnaire is intended not so much to supersede earlier efforts at educational reconstruction as to supplement them. Granted that such re-organisation is imperative and urgently called for, the answers which the questionnaire would elicit should prove a substantial contribution towards facilitating it along right lines. Government have no preconceived notions relative to the proposed re-organisation, except of course to the extent that they desire to give a fair trial to the Basic system. The questionnaire, which is evidently the product of much anxious thought, is expected to evoke a corresponding amount of helpful thinking from all those anxious for educational re-organisation of the right type and in the right direction. They should give the benefit of their time, thought and experience to the Government to enable them to undertake a major reform on the bed-rock foundation of consolidated public opinion.

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As reagrds the basic system it is wrong to regard it as the product of the imagination of a dreamer or of an impractical idealist. It is based, on the other hand, on sound educational experience and inheres the quintessence of modern educational theory assimilated to the present-day set-up of Indian national economy. It is easy to cavil at it from this standpoint or the other but difficult to refute its essentially sound foundations.

Its objectives are:—

(1) To develop a broad human interest in the progress of mankind in general and of India in particular;

(2) To develop in the pupil a proper understanding of his social and geographical environment and to awaken the urge to improve it;

(3) To inclucate the love of the motherland, reverence for its past and belief in its future destiny as the home of a united co-operative society based on love, truth and justice;

(4) To develop the individual and social virtues which make a man a reliable associate and trusted neighbour;

(5) To develop a sense of the rights and responsibilities of citizenship;

(6) To develop mutual self-respect for the world religions.

Considering these aims without prejudice and prepossessions, it is difficult to discover in them any basis for the vehement opposition whipped up against the scheme. On the other hand, in its broad outlines, the Basic system bears a remarkable resemblance to the recommendations of the Wood-Abbot Committee on Vocational Education, appointed by the Government of India. The Wood-Abbot Report suggested, among other things, that the education of children in primary schools should be based more upon the natural interests and activities of young children and less upon book-learning,

that the curriculum of rural middle schools should be closely related to the children's environment and that manual work should constitute an essential part of curriculum of every school. These constitute more or less the pivotal objectives of the Basic Education scheme too. Basic Education is in other words National Education.

* * * * *

Reports received about the inauguration of the prohibition campaign in eight districts (a summary of which is published elsewhere) indicate unstinted public enthusiasm for this great measure of social reform decided upon by the Government. Eight Ministers of Government inaugurated the scheme in each one of the districts while the Premier visited Kurnool for the purpose along with the Hon'ble Sri. K. Kotireddi, the Minister who is in charge of the portfolio. The inauguration of the campaign synchronized with the outright closing down of all toddy and arrack shops in the prohibition districts and intensive efforts to educate the people on the benefits of taking to alternative drinks which are as healthy in their effects as intoxicating drinks are unhealthy and debilitating. The implementation of the prohibition programme and the weaning away of large sections of human beings addicted throughout a lifetime to intoxicants is obviously a difficult proposition, as it will take some time for the benefits of abstinence to sink into the psychology of the ex-addict. To the extent that the speed of the reform corresponds to the provision of alternative attractions as aids to forgetfulness of a long practised habit, the latter should be expedited. Enforcement of prohibition and measures for the amelioration of ex-addicts should, therefore, proceed side by side. The official staff employed in these works have been exhorted by every Minister, who helped in ushering in the dry era on October 1, to work wholeheartedly for the success of the scheme and the response has been ready and enthusiastic. More than everything else, the public enthusiasm that greeted prohibition is a tremendous asset. Messrs. Prakasam and Giri, among others, have testified to the widespread prevalance of this enthusiasm; and with public co-operation assured, the success of prohibition is also assured.

* * * * *

Much controversy has been raging over the announcement made by the Prime Minister *apropos* of the Madras Government's policy regarding textile mills expansion. That policy is intimately connected with the Khadi development scheme approved by the Madras Legislature and is a logical corollary thereto. A simultaneous process of Khadi development and textile mills expansion would appear to be an inherently and obviously irreconcilable proposition and could not afford the requisite fillip to Khadi development as a means of ensuring rural sartorial self-sufficiency. The volley of criticisms directed against the Premier's announcement proceeds partly from misapprehension, partly from fear of what the policy implies and partly at least from self-interest. A fundamental and legitimate point for consideration, however, is as to how in the interim period between the Khadi scheme's attaining its full and complete bloom, and the present time when we have an admittedly difficult cloth situation in the province, the population of Madras are going to have their cloth requirements fulfilled. This point has been effectively answered by the Prime Minister in his press statement in which he said:—

> "While the Khadi development scheme of Government is being worked, the province will not fare any the worse than is the case now. In fact arrangements will be made to secure a considerable improvement over the existing position in the following ways : (i) by introducing three shifts in the mills to the utmost extent practicable; (ii) by switching over the handlooms in this province as far as possible to varieties useful for the consumers here, and (iii) by implementing a proposal, which is now under the active consideration of the Government, for ensuring adequate supplies of yarn to our handlooms."

Other aspects and implications of the policy against which critics have directed their ammunition have also been dealt with in the Premier's statement. A policy of rural self-sufficiency of which Khadi development is an integral part and its counterpart of imposing a check on mill expansion has both long-range and short-range aspects, and while time should be permitted to discover its own answers and solutions in regard to the long-range effects, it is initiative, will, determination, and drive that will largely determine the success or failure of the scheme in its short-range aspects. Of such will and determination there is obviously no lack so far as the present Government is concerned.

While an important and major reform of the kind contemplated is bound to create some fears among those who never had any faith in its efficacy, undeviating faith in the cause and a resolution to succeed should make for success in the end. Attention may be drawn here prominently to the collateral announcement made by the Premier on Government's policy regarding large-scale industries. He said:—

> "Sufficient attention has not been paid by the critics to the fact that Government are not opposed to all large-scale industries. I made it clear in my Erragondapalam speech that this Government realise that many key and large-scale industries are essential for our economic development and that they will encourage them. The Government's declaration of policy is directed only against further development of power textiles (cotton)."

We have here a refutation of at least some of those criticisms which took it automatically for granted that because Government have decided to stop further establishment of textile mills they are opposed to all large-scale industrialisation as such.

* * * * *

Agreement is reported to have been reached as a consequence of the conference of the representatives of the Madras and the Hyderabad Governments held in Hyderabad recently on the finalisation of the Ramapadasagar and Tungabhadra projects. The Madras Government was represented at the Conference by the Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam and Sir S. V. Ramamurthy while the Hyderabad Government was represented by Sir Mirza Ismail, President of H.E.H. the Nizam's Executive Council. In a press interview the Hon. Sri Bhaktavatsalam pointed out that the understanding between the two Governments pertained to the principles of sharing the waters of the River Godavari and other technical details, which would enable them to proceed with the further steps essential for the execution of the schemes. Speaking of the potentialities of the Ramapadasagar project, with the initiation of which he had a great deal to do, Sir S. V. Ramamurty stated a few days back that with its fruition, there would be no question of any food famine in this province. When the Tungabhadra irrigation and Ramapadasagar hydro-electric projects are completed and commence working, they will serve to bring under cultivation immense stretches of land now subject to submersion or are suffering from absence of irrigation facilities. In terms of cost and the engineering skill that will be required to execute them, the two projects will rank very high in comparison with similar projects elsewhere in the country. The Ramapadasagar project alone is expected to involve a capital expenditure of Rs. 60 crores while the Tungabhadra irrigation project is estimated to cost about Rs. 13 crores as the Madras Government's share. In the pursuit of a self-sufficiency-in-food programme for the presidency, the present Government are not likely to permit any impediments to stand in the way of the fruition of these projects at the earliest possible date.

* * * * *

That the food procurement scheme in Malabar is working satisfactorily and that it is well ahead of last year's return by about 35 per cent has been testified to by the Hon. Sri T. Prakasam, Premier, in the course of an address at Palghat. The Premier also testified to the spirit of welcome co-operation that marked the constitution and working of the co-operative societies entrusted with procurement work. A fundamental and encouraging aspect of that work is the active participation of the Muslims therein through liberal subscriptions to the share capital of the co-operative societies and through vigorous assistance in official efforts to ensure maximum procurement of foodgrains. The Premier expressed the hope that not only would Malabar prove that it could be self-sufficient in regard to its food requirements but that it would be in a position to export foodgrains to other districts too. Recent reports about the food stocks in that district provided occasion for some amount of concern to Government, particularly as a situation like that alleged lent itself to dangerous and insidious exploitation by trouble-mongers out to discredit Governmental endeavours to keep the district supplied with its essential requirements. But the situation is obviously well in hand now; and if the spirit of helpful co-operation of all sections of the population in dealing with the situation persists, all cause for anxiety will vanish. If on the other hand disruptive elements persist in their game of fomenting trouble, the Premier's warning that action will be taken against them, will have to take effect.

Some Press Notes of Madras Govt.

ELECTORAL ROLLS

Issued on 30th September, 1946

Complaints are being received by Government that some of the rolls of the territorial constituencies of the Madras Legislative Assembly contain the following defects:—

(1) Names of persons eligible for inclusion in the rolls have been omitted; (2) Names of voters have not been shown under the municipal or panchayat wards in which they reside; (3) Names have been wrongly spelt or the name of the father, Kanavan or husband has been omitted altogether.

To rectify defects (1) and (2), the persons concerned have to apply to the Registration Officer (the Collector in respect of European and Anglo-Indian constituencies and the Revenue Divisional Officer in respect of the other territorial constituencies) and to remit a fee of Rs. 10 with each such application. The applicants should have possessed the prescribed qualifications on the 31st October, 1945. All such applications received up to the 20th of a month will be published on the notice board of the office of the Registration Officer concerned on the working day immediately succeeding that date. Any objections to such application should be presented within a week of the publication. After the expiry of the period, the Registration Officer will submit the applications to Government with his recommendations. H. E. the Governor will pass orders on the applications on their merits. All such orders will be communicated to the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, who will see that the orders are taken into account when the electoral rolls for municipal councils and local boards are prepared and published.

The errors and omissions referred to in item (3) above will, however, be rectified by the Registration Officer himself on application from the parties concerned which may be submitted at any time and for which no fee need be paid.

ESSENTIAL ARTICLES CONTROL ACT

Issued on 30th September, 1946

The Governor-General has given his assent to the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning Act, 1946 as passed by both Houses of the Madras Legislature. He has also given his assent to the Madras Buildings (Lease and rent Control Act, 1946).

It may be pointed out that under the provisions of the Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning Act, the Madras Government have taken powers to control the sale and purchase, among other things, of both new and used motor vehicles. All the rules and regulations governing the sale of new cars which were in existence under the old Control orders continue to vest in the Provincial Government under the present Act. It shall not be legal for dealers to sell new motor-cars except to those who have obtained permits from the Provincial Government.

As regards the used motor vehicles, for regulating the sale of which the Madras Government have also taken powers under the Act, rules will be formulated in the near future. The public are informed that they should not sell or purchase new or old cars without the permission of the Provincial Government.

PRESS REPORT CONTRADICTED

Issued on 30th September, 1946

The attention of the Government has been drawn to the statement published in the issue of "Swatantra", Madras, dated 7th September, 1946 under the caption " Government People and the Police " that an old scavenger woman by name Ankammal died as a result of the injuries received at the hands of the Police.

The statement is inaccurate and misleading as it has been reported to Government on **post-mortem** examination that the death of the woman was a case of natural death.

PERMITS FOR MOTOR-CARS

Issued on 1st October, 1946.

The Government understand that certain motor companies are under the impression that from 1st October, 1946, they can sell motor-cars without permits as the Control Order under the Defence of India Rules ceases to be in force from that date.

The Madras Government hereby draw the attention of the public to the fact that under Section 9 of the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 read with item 12 in the Schedule thereto, all the Control Orders regulating the sale and price of motor vehicles, issued by the Central and/or Provincial Government continue to be in force until modified by action taken under that Act. Permits are therefore still necessary, as hitherto, for the purchase of new cars or trucks.

A BAN EXPLAINED

Issued on 2nd October, 1946

Representations have been received that the ban imposed on the growers of cane in certain areas in the vicinity of sugar factories is causing considerable hardship to the producers who are thereby prevented from cutting cane and using it for making jaggery themselves. The position is that Madras is deficit in sugar and has to import nearly half its requirements from other parts of India. To relieve acute shortage which is being experienced during the last 2 or 3 years, it is necessary that the production of sugar in factories should be increased to meet at least the minimum requirements of sugar. The factories in the province have been taking steps to increase their production accordingly and to do this they have to go farther and farther afield for the cane required for crushing. Additional areas have, therefore, to be brought under the ban from time to time.

The public will thus realise that in the interests of the community this prohibition is necessary. The chief basis for the grievance is that the prices of jaggery are soaring and this prohibition deprives the producers of the benefit of the rise in prices of jaggery. But jaggery is the poor man's food and its price should be within the resources of the poor. Now it is not so. The Government therefore propose to fix the prices of jaggery for the next season commencing from the first of November. The prices thus fixed will give the producers a reasonable profit and will not be unduly attractive to divert lands now used for food crops to sugarcane cultivation. These prices will be fixed with reference to the all-India price of sugar which is expected to be shortly announced by the Government of India. The

prices of cane which the producers will be required to deliver to the factories under the ban orders referred to above will be fixed by the Government and the producers are assured that the prices so fixed will be reasonable and will not put them out of pocket or give them less than what would be derived by converting cane into jaggery. They are requested to wait till the prices are announced and not to feel hurt at the ban orders which are issued against them. Government will consider the question of making sugar a cottage industry in due course.

BUILDINGS ACT

Issued on 2nd October, 1946.

The Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1946 has come into force on the 1st October, 1946. This Act provides for the continuance of control over rents and eviction of tenants hitherto done under the Madras House Rent Control Order and the Madras Non-Residential Building Rent Control Order. The following are the main differences between the provisions of the Act and of the Rent Control Orders:

(1) The Rent Control Orders extended to the whole of the Province of Madras. But the Act applies only to the City of Madras and to all municipalities within the Province with a provision for extension to other areas, if necessary.

(2) There was no provision in the Rent Control Orders enabling a landlord to apply to the Controller for the fixation of fair rent for his building. But such a provision has now been introduced in the Act.

(3) Under the Rent Control Orders, in fixing the fair rent for a building, the Controller could allow only an increase of 81.3% over the prevailing rate of rent or the municipal rental value of the building during 1939-40. In the Act, different rates of increase have been allowed for residential and non-residential buildings. The increase in the case of residential buildings constructed before April, 1940 may not exceed 25% of the rent for the same or similar accommodation in 1939-40 and the increase in the case of non-residential buildings built before April, 1940 may not exceed 50% of the rent for the same or similar accommodation in 1939-40. These maxima may be doubled for buildings constructed after the 1st April, 1940.

(4) Under the Rent Control Orders, a landlord could apply for the eviction of a tenant for the reasons specified therein. The scope of this provision has been enlarged in the Act and it has been provided that a tenant can be evicted if he transfers his right under the lease or sub-lets even a portion of the premises or commits such acts of waste as are likely to impair materially the value or utility of the building or is guilty of such acts and conducts which are a nuisance to the occupiers in the neighbourhood.

(5) It has further been provided that the tenant, who has been evicted on the ground that the landlord requires the building for his own occupation, can apply to the Controller for the restoration of his tenancy in the building if the landlord does not occupy the building within one month of the date of obtaining possession.

(6) A new provision has been introduced in the Act authorising the Controller to direct the payment of compensation not exceeding fifty rupees to the tenant by the landlord if his application for the eviction of the tenant is frivolous or vexatious.

(7) Under the Act no residential building shall be converted into a non-residential building except with the permission in writing of the Controller.

(8) In the Rent Control Orders, there was a provision enabling the Government to call for the records of a case and pass such orders in revision as they thought fit. This provision has been omitted in the Act.

(9) A provision has also been introduced in the Act, requiring the landlord to give notice to the Controller whenever a building, which fetches a monthly rent exceeding thirty rupees, falls vacant so that the Government may take the building on lease if necessary for any Governmental purposes or for use by any public institution under Government Control or any officer of the Government.

(10) The machinery for enforcing the Act will for the present be the same as that which enforced the Rent Control Orders. The Collector of Madras will be the Accommodation Controller for Madras City while the Rent Controllers will be the Accommodation Controllers in the municipalities in their jurisdiction.

Unfamiliar Foodstuffs

WORK IN THE CITY AND DISTRICTS

In accordance with the orders of the Government that the campaign for the popularisation of unfamiliar foodstuffs should be intensified for a period of two months in the City and the districts, reports have been received so from 19 Collectors and the wheat Propaganda Officer, Madras. Reports from other districts are awaited.

THE DISTRICTS

Preliminary steps have been taken in the following districts regarding such questions as appointment of lady propagandists, cooks, demonstrations, discussions at food committee meetings etc. etc. Coimbatore, Nilgris, Salem, Kurnool, Tanjore, Anantapur, North Arcot, South Arcot, West Godavari, Cudappah, Ramnad, Chingleput, Chittoor, Tinnevelly, East Godavari, Trichinopoly, South Kanara, and Malabar.

Some tangible spade work has been done in the Madras City and in the District of Guntur.

MADRAS

A Committee was formed to work out details. The City has been divided into three divisions for demonstrations and propaganda purposes. Thirty-three demonstrations with a larger number of lectures were held covering the whole of the Greater Madras City. Booklets on maize preparations were distributed free of cost. The lectures and demonstrations were held in schools I.W.C. centres, Ration shops, Police quarters, Child Welfare Centres and Y.M.C.A. The attendance at these meetings and demonstrations was encouraging.

CONVICTION FOR SATYAGRAHA NO BAR TO PUBLIC SERVICE

Issued on 11th October, 1946.

The Government of Madras have ordered that no conviction for any offence committed in furtherance of the satyagraha campaign of 1940-41 or the civil disobedience movement of 1942 shall hereafter constitute a bar to appointment in the public service.

WAR AGAINST LIQUOR DECLARED

Enthusiastic Scenes in Districts

Ministers Emphasise Public Co-operation

On October 1st, 1946, eight districts—about one-third of the Province—went dry. The direct cost of this war against spirituous drinks to the Exchequer is over Rs. 5 crores per year. And then there are the indirect costs of enforcing the Prohibition Regulations. However, on the other side, the benefits of this bold and sweeping reform to the people at large are incalculable. The simple folk in towns and villages do realise this. That is why they came in their thousands to the meetings held in connection with the inauguration of Prohibition. Those who have witnessed the enthusiastic scenes at these meetings—the happy faces of men, women and children with eyes wet with tears of joy, presenting to the onlooker a thin film through which could be seen in immeasurable depths the agonies caused by the demon of drink——yes, those who witnessed this would pause many times before they open their mouth against Prohibition. The following is a brief account of the inauguration of Prohibition in the eight districts.

AT SALEM

The Hon'ble Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar, Minister for Education, inaugurated on October 1, Prohibition in over 18 centres in the Salem District. The villages at which Prohibition was introduced were Trichengode, Komaramangalam, Chittalandur, Kandampalayam, Nadanthai, Paramathi, Velur, Olapalayam Cheri, Olapalayam, Palapatti, Mohanur, Namakkal, Puduchatram, Andalur, Salem, Kondalampatti and Konganapuram.

In all the places processions with school children and adults were taken out to the accompaniment of bands and nathaswarams. The old toddy shops were converted into refreshment shops and free drinks of coffee, tea, buttermilk and panagams were offered to the ex-addicts.

In some places, effigies of the demon of drink were set fire to. Meetings were held in several places in which the Hon'ble Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar spoke on the evils of drink and appealed for the support of the people in making Prohibition a success.

AT COIMBATORE

The Hon'ble Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Industries, inaugurated Prohibition at Coiimbatore. Processions led by decorated bulls, horses and elephants arrived at the Coronation Park in the morning, and the processions converted themselves into a huge public meeting presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Giri. Officials, non-officials (Congressmen, Leaguers, and Communists) were present. Speakers were drawn from all political parties including the Dravida Kazhagam.

In the evening, about 10,000 ex-addicts and their families were served with refreshments. Tickets for admission into the local theatres were also provided for some of them.

AT CHITTOOR

At the local Congress House, a public meeting was held in the morning on the Prohibition day and was addressed by Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Iyengar, M.L.A. (Central), and the Hon'ble Mr. R. B. Ramakrisna Raju and the Personal Assistant to the Collector of Chittoor.

In the evening, the Hon'ble Mr. Daniel Thomas, Minister for Local Administration, addressed two meetings at Penumur village and at Chittoor Municipal Office. The presence of women who were all smiles at the impending benefits of prohibition, lent an additional charm to the picturesque scene with their multi-coloured flowers tucked on their jet-black hair.

AT ANANTAPUR

A procession with school children, college boys and girls, officials and non-officials led by band was taken out from the Taluk Office to the Public Park in the old town. The Hon'ble Mr. K. Bashyam, Minister for Law, and Mr. A. F. W. Dixon, Commissioner of Prohibition, accompanied the procession.

Presiding over the public meeting held at the Park, the Hon'ble Mr. K. Bashyam appealed for the co-operation of officials and non-officials in the successful working of the Prohibition Act.

In the evening, distribution of sweet drinks to ex-addicts and enactment of a comedy and other items of sports were gone through under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Bashyam.

In Hindupur Taluk, Khan Bahadur Budhan Sahib, a former Abkhari Contractor, distributed sarees and Re. 1 in cash to 1,000 poor women.

AT KURNOOL

The Hon'ble Mrs. Rukmini Lakshmipathy, Minister for Public Health, inaugurated the Prohibition campaign in Kurnool Town.

At about 10 in the morning, a public meeting was held at the Queen Park. Mr. N. Sankara Reddy, Parliamentary Secreatary, addressed the gathering on the benefits of Prohibition. The Hon'ble Mrs. Lakshmipathy made a stirring appeal to the public to carry on the Prohibition campaign with vigour.

AT VELLORE (NORTH ARCOT)

On the Inauguration day, the Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Rajah, Minister for Agriculture, accompanied by the Revenue Divisional Officer and the Municipal Chairman started the Prohibition campaign in the morning. The Hon'ble Minister visited about a dozen centres. In two or three centres school girls gave demonstrations of *Kummi* and *Kolattam*.

(Contd. on page 21.)

Towards Self-Sufficient Villages

Khadi Pivot of Govt.'s Scheme

Premier Explains New Deal For Villagers

(Inaugurating the Khadi Scheme at Erragondapalem on October 2, 1946, the Premier, Mr. Prakasam, made an impassioned appeal to do justice by the villages which have been sadly neglected hitherto. The full text of the speech is given below.)

The vast bulk of our people have to live, and will continue to live, in villages, but the conditions prevailing in our villages are deplorable. We have sadly neglected our villages. The Government have been taking from them far more money than has been returned to them in the shape of schemes designed for the material well-being of the villagers, not to speak of amenities. There can be no true progress unless this decay of our villages is arrested and measures are taken to put them back again, on the map, so to speak, as live centres in our body politic and as the real source of our wealth and strength. The Government have, therefore, taken up, as their first duty, this most important task of rural reconstruction and development. The sufferings of our people since the commencement of World War II will have been in vain, if we have not learnt the lesson that the correct policy for a country like ours is to build up villages which will be self-sufficient in regard to as many needs of the villagers as possible, and particularly in regard to their primary needs of food and clothing. The Government have accordingly sanctioned a comprehensive rural development plan which will, for the present, be tried in selected areas of the Province—two firkas in the Vizagapatam District and one firka in each of the other twenty-three mofussil districts. Two other firkas, one in the Vizagapatam Agency and the other in the Godavari Agency have also been since selected. The scheme provides for the development of Cottage Industries and all other vital items of rural reconstruction work.

CENTRES OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

Under this plan the villages will become, as they should be, the centres of all beneficent Governmental activities, and their neglected economic resources and enormous man power will both be utilised to the permanent advantage of the community as a whole.

A special fund of rupees three crores has been constituted for financing the Rural Reconstruction and Khadi Schemes. Cottage industries suitable for each of the villages in the selected areas will be revived or developed, as the case may be, and special attention will be paid to the improvement of village industries essential for the life of the village communities. The hereditary and potential skill of village artisans will be fully utilised, and modern methods will be introduced and adapted to the extent necessary. The supply of electric power to these areas will receive high priority so that modernisation of existing cottage industries (other than spinning and weaving of textiles) and introduction of new ones may be facilitated. Units for giving training in cottage industries will be constituted. Arrangements will be made for the supply of raw materials and for the marketing of the products of these industries through approved agencies like Co-operative Societies. Special attention will be paid to increasing the productivity of the lands in these areas and the programme will accordingly include the sinking of wells and lifting of water for irrigation purposes with electric power. A depot will be constructed at the headquarters of each of the selected areas for the storage of the requirements of the villagers like agricultural implements, tools, seeds, manure etc., and for their distribution to the villagers through the village committees.

POLICY IN REGARD TO LARGESCALE INDUSTRIES

Let there be no misapprehension as to the policy of this Government in regard to large-scale industries. They will encourage such industries, regulating their establishment and development to the extent necessary in the national interest, and having due regard to the protection of economically sound cottage industries.

KHADI SCHEME

As a vital and fundamental part of their comprehensive plan for the development of our villages, the Government are also launching a Khadi scheme with the kind and whole-hearted co-operation of the All India Spinners' Association and the blessings of our revered leader, Mahatma Gandhi.

EXTENSIVE & INTENSIVE ASPECTS

The Khadi scheme will be divided into two parts, intensive and extensive. The intensive part of the scheme, which will aim at securing self-sufficiency in regard to cloth in terms of khadi, will be confined to specially selected compact areas in which khadi has already made substantial progress under the All-India Spinners' Association, and in which, therefore, the

self-sufficiency ideal can be attained very quickly. The work in these areas will be conducted on the direct responsibility of the Government.

The extensive part of the scheme will, for the present, be tried in the twenty-seven firkas referred to above along with the general scheme of rural reconstruction. Free instruction in hand-spinning and weaving, together with the anterior processes, will be arranged in all educational institutions in these areas. Adult spinning and weaving schools will be organised, and Basic Education will be introduced in as many centres as possible. The enlistment of as many self-spinners as possible will also be attended to. In consultation with the All-India Spinners' Association, the Government will also give suitable assistance to institutions engaged in the development of khadi in the area, such assistance not involving, however, financial responsibility for the Government. The local manufacture of charkas and other khadi implements, supply of wood and cotton against payment of full value by these organisations, are among the items in respect of which such assistance will be given.

The division of the scheme into two parts, as I have just indicated, has been designed in order to achieve rapid progress in the most hopeful areas, at the same time preparing the ground for a large extension of the scheme, before long, to other areas under conditions which will guarantee quick success in those areas also.

Even in the areas selected for intensive khadi work, the development of cottage industries and other items included in the Government's general Rural Reconstruction Plan will also be carried on to the fullest extent practicable. Preparatory educational work, including Basic Education, on the lines indicated by me, will also be arranged for the training of students and others who have not yet received instruction in the processes involved in khadi production.

MORE ABOUT INTENSIVE DRIVE

I shall now say something in detail about the intensive part of the khadi scheme, which will be confined, for the present, to seven centres which have been selected by the Government in consultation with the All-India Spinners' Association as being the best compact areas for the operation of the scheme. Vellakoil, Avanashi and Puliyankurichi will be the three centres in the Tamil Nad area, while Erragondapalem, Guruvareddipalam and Tuni are the three centres in the Telugu districts. The Tuni centre comprises the Uratla area of the Vizagapatam district and some villages in the neighbourhood of Tuni in the East Godavari district. On the West Coast, there will be one centre consisting of nine villages in the Payyanur area of the Malabar district and five villages in the neighbourhood of Nileshwar in the adjoining area in the South Kanara district.

The immediate objective of the scheme is to arrange for the production, in each of the seven selected centres, of sufficient khadi to enable us to make available, for the entire population of the Centre, supplies of khadi at the rate of 20 yards per adult and 10 yards per child per annum.

This scheme, which has been prepared by the All-India Spinners' Association and finalised by the Government in consultation with them, will be executed, under the instructions and guidance of the Association, by suitable Village and Centre Khadi Committees which will be constituted shortly.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE PROPAGANDA

The scheme cannot be a success unless these committees work enthusiastically and systematically and never allow their enthusiasm to flag. It will not only be their duty to hold public meetings, from time to time, in different parts of the centres, but also conduct, what is even more important, house-to-house propaganda for securing the successful working of the scheme.

ADMINISRATIVE CONTROL

Within their respective regions, the local Branch Secretaries of the All-India Spinners' Association will be the Honorary Regional Khadi Officers, and the day-to-day administration of the centres will be conducted by the Centre Khadi Officers under their instructions and guidance. The Provincial Textile Commissioner will, in consultation with the Regional Khadi Officers, exercise the necessary financial and administrative supervision in respect of the entire scheme.

All staff required in connection with the scheme will be appointed by the Government in consultation with the Honorary Regional Khadi Officers. The object of the Government in making these appointments is only to provide wholetime staff to assist the committees in executing the scheme.

The village and Centre Khadi Committees will secure the following objectives by intensive propaganda:—

(1) Every family in the centre will be expected to equip itself with at least one charka and contribute at least one efficient spinner.

(2) The yarn spun in each village should, as far as possilbe, be woven into cloth by the weavers residing therein. Looms in the nearest villages outside the Centre will be utilised only to the extent necessary to make up for any loom deficiency within the centre itself. The Weavers' Co-operative Societies in the centre will be expected to give a lead in the matter by switching over all their looms to the production of khadi.

(3) As an essential part of the scheme, every endeavour will be made to increase the weaving capacity of each village by arranging for instruction in khadi weaving, so that the ideal of getting all the yarn spun in the village woven into cloth in the village itself, may be reached as soon as possible.

Suitable action will be taken from time to time to eliminate uncertified traders in hand-spun yarn and khadi in order to safeguard the development of khadi on sound lines.

The scheme will succeed only to the extent to which the village and Centre Khadi Committees create public opinion in all parts of, and among all classes of persons residing in, the centres, against the supply to the Centres, of mill cloth or handloom cloth woven out of mill yarn. Similarly, they should create a strong opinion among the handloom weavers in the centres against supply of mill yarn.

PROVISION FOR TRAINING

(1). It is of the utmost importance that the paid workers employed under the scheme should have received adequate training. Arrangements will accordingly be made for running ten training Centres in the province—four in the Andhra area, four in the Tamil Nad area, one in Malabar and one in South Kanara. These will be special accelerated three months' courses in spinning. Forty pupils will be trained at each session at each centre.

(2) The Khadi Pravesika Course (one year course for khadi craft and science) will be conducted at Tirupur for the Tamil Nad area

and the West Coast and at Masulipatam for the Andhra area. Thirty persons will be trained at Tirupur and twenty-five at Masulipatam.

(3) Bunayi Karyakartha Courses (one year special course in khadi weaving) will also be arranged, one at Tirupur and the other at Masulipatam. Fifteen persons will be trained at Tirupur and ten at Masulipatam.

(4) The All-India Spinners' Association have kindly agreed to arrange for conducting all these courses. The entire expenditure will be borne by the Government, and suitable stipends will be paid for the trainees who will be recruited, as far as possible, from the thirty-four centres selected for both parts of the scheme.

In each of the seven centres selected for the intensive khadi work, arrangements will be made for giving training in spinning as well as khadi weaving to the persons residing in these areas who have not already learnt these arts or become proficient in them. The training will be given for two hours daily for two months in the case of each trainee. Three classes will be conducted daily by competent instructors. The instruction in khadi weaving will be given in each centre by three weaving instructors stationed at important sub-centres. All this instruction will be given free.

OTHER ASSISTANCE

The Government will give the assistance asked for by the local committees in regard to the supply of locally-manufactured charkas, carding and slivering equipments required for the families residing in the centres, etc.

All the equipment supplied by the Government will be sold at cost price, but in the case of Harijans and other poor persons the price will be recovered in not more than twelve monthly instalments. As an incentive to self-carding, guts will be supplied to all spinners at a concessional price.

The spinners will be encouraged to grow their own cotton and attend to ginning, carding and slivering themselves. The Government will assist in regard to these matters only where the spinners are unable to make their own arrangements.

Hand-ginning will be encouraged.

Every family in the selected centres will be encouraged to utilise the yarn spun by its members for the production of khadi for its own consumption, the Government arranging for the weaving, if the family is unable to make its own arrangement in the matter. All hand-spun yarn not so utilised by the family may be exchanged for khadi bought by, and for, the spinner's family from the Centre Khadi Officer, or may be sold to that officer. All yarn thus coming into the hands of the Centre Khadi Officers will be got woven into khadi and made available for sale to families residing in the centres in accordance with the principles followed by the All-India Spinners' Association in regard to such sales and at the prices specified in this behalf by the Provincial Textile Commissioner in consultation with the local Branch Secretary of the All-India Spinners' Association.

In order to encourage effectively the utilisation of the yarn spun by members of each family for the production of khadi for its own consumption, a subsidy will be given on the quantity of khadi woven for the consumption of each such family out of yarn spun by its members. The subsidy will be given at a flat rate of four annas per yard on application, which may be either oral or written, presented to the Centre Khadi Officer. It is hoped that the poorer families particularly will avail themselves of this concession and thus pave the way for the attainment of the ideal of each family becoming self-sufficient in regard to its clothing.

FINANCE

Only a rough estimate of the expenditure under the scheme can be given now. The aggregrate expenditure under the intensive Khadi scheme will be about Rs. 24 lakhs in the current year 1946-47 and about Rs. 96 lakhs in the next year, that is, 1947-48. Full khadi production is expected to be reached in all the seven centres in 1948-49 when the total annual expenditure will be about Rs. 1 crore. Under the scheme, all the expenditure will be recovered except what is spent for the training courses and on the subsidy and the concession in respect of guts. The annual cost to the Government of these excepted items in 1948-49 will be about Rs. 3 lakhs, Rs. 2.5 lakhs and Rs. 70,000 respectively.

NO MORE COTTON MILLS

The Government are launching this Khadi programme of theirs with complete faith in its efficacy as a beneficial scheme for our people, and confidence as to its success, if given a trial under fair conditions. They must therefore take steps to remove all the handicaps in the way. It has accordingly been decided not to allow any new cotton textile mills to be set up in this Province; even expansion of the existing mills will not be permitted, and the Central Government will be informed that the allotment of spindles and looms made to this Province under the Post-War Plan may be cancelled.

It is a matter of indescribable pride and joy to me to be able to inaugurate this khadi scheme on behalf of the Madras Government on the Gandhi Jayanthi Day. There is nothing dearer to Mahatma Gandhi's heart than khadi, and it is wholly appropriate that this scheme, which has been framed in the light of his advice and which has received his blessings, should be inaugurated on his birthday and that in a year which will go down to history as the one in which our country achieved unmistakably its greatest triumph so far in its march to its cherised goal of Independence under his unique and incomparable leadership, and in a manner without a parallel in history, from the point of view of the means employed and the moral plane on which a large-scale national struggle has been conducted.

APPEAL FOR PUBLIC COOPERATION

This khadi scheme cannot succeed without the co-operation of the general public, and I am sure that every family will extend its co-operation in full measure, regarding it as a point of honour to make its contribution for securing the success of the scheme. Please remember that this is the first large-scale khadi scheme to be tried in our country and that the whole of India is watching us. There are many persons who are sceptical about the success of the scheme and it is up to us to prove them wrong. Let us demonstrate to them that their scepticism is the result of their own diffidence in themselves. Let us not fail ourselves and Gandhiji in this important test of our professions in respect of a vital and fundamental part of the Constructive Programme for which we have been pleading eloquently on many a platform, year after year.

FUTURE OF POWER TEXTILES

GOVT. OUTLINE POLICY

EXISTING MILLS UNAFFECTED

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Prakasam, Prime Minister, Madras, has issued the following statement about the policy of the Government in regard to the future of Power Textiles (Cotton) in the Province:

I have seen the criticisms which have appeared in the newspapers against the Madras Government's policy in regard to textile mills. These criticisms have emanated either from persons who have frankly and honestly no faith in Khadi Development on any large scale or from those who have accepted Khadi for merely political reasons. To the critics falling under the former category, I can only say that the Government do not share their scepticism about the success of the Khadi Development Scheme worked under the necessary fair conditions, and that the Government have every reason to think that their faith in the Khadi Programme is shared by the bulk of the people in the Province. I shall presently say more on this point but before I do so, I must correct certain unwarranted misapprehensions and misstatements which have been given wide publicity. I am sure the second category of critics will agree with the policy enunciaited by the Government on further consideration.

IRRELEVANT ISSUES

It is wholly misleading to suggest, as some of the critics have done, that the present cloth and yarn shortage has any relevance in this discussion of the merits of the policy announced by me in regard to the erection of new mills and expansion of the existing mills in this Province. Neither existing supplies of mill yarn nor of mill cloth are in any way affected by the Government's policy. No new machinery, whether for new mills or for the expansion of the existing mills, is expected to be received before the end of 1947, so that there is really no hope of the new spindles or looms anywhere in India helping us to increase the production of yarn and cloth, to any extent worth the name, before the middle of 1948. While the Khadi Development Scheme of this Government is being worked, this Province will not fare any worse than is the case now. In fact, arrangements will be made to secure a considerable improvement over the existing position in the following ways:—

(1) by introducing three shifts in the mills to the utmost extent practicable;

(2) by switching over the handlooms in this province as far as possible to varieties useful for the consumers here; and

(3) by implementing a proposal, which is now under the active consideration of the Government, for ensuring adequate supplies of yarn to our handlooms.

OVERDRAWN PICTURE

Any criticism that the policy announced by the Government will lead to any deterioration in the existing position in respect of our handloom production or supplies of mill cloth whether from mills in this Province or outside it (about 4,000 bales come to us every month from mills in the South Deficit Zone and about 8,000 bales from the mills in the Bombay Surplus Area) is, therefore wholly unwarranted. In this connection, I must draw pointed attention to two inaccurate and misleading statements made in Diwan Bahadur C. S. Rathnasabhapathy Mudaliar's statement as reported in the newspapers. His statement that more than 50 per cent of the spindles now allotted to this area under the Post-War Plan are required for replacing old spindles which have become most uneconomical to work on account of the strain placed on them during the war, is not correct. All the spindles that have been allotted to this area, are either for new mills or for increasing the spindlege of the exisiting mills. Replacements were definitely declared to be outside the Post-War plan and the Government of Madras have said nothing to give any room for the misapprehension that replacements for maintaining the existing spindlege in this Province will not be permitted. Till Khadi Development becomes fully effective and widespread, Government will obviously want to maintain the existing mills in an efficient condition and maximise their production. Further, most of the mills in this province are not old and they will continue to be efficient for a considerable time to come. The Diwan Bahadur has undoubtedly overdrawn the picture.

HANDLOOM WEAVERS

Another inaccurate and misleading statement of his is that, as a result of the Government's policy, handloom weavers will be thrown out of employment. The Government are quite aware of the inadequate supplies of yarn made to handloom weavers now. The difficulties of the handloom weavers have arisen from the fact that all the yarn produced in the Province is not conserved here, the weavers are forced to purchase from the blackmarket to which mill yarn finds its way. The Government are already considering the steps to be taken to rectify this position. Further, continued employment of handloom weavers in weaving will be helped, and not handicapped, by the Government's ban on any further development of Power Textiles in this Province.

NO UNDUE INFLUENCE

Some of the critics have made themselves responsible for statements which are fair neither to Gandhiji nor to me. My statement of the Government's policy

was not the result of any undue influence exercised on me by Gandhiji. We have accepted his advice and decided to act upon it because we have the same faith as he has in the Khadi Development Scheme and are confident of its success, if worked under fair conditions. Obviously, no appreciable headway can be made in regard to the revival of hand-spinning on a large-scale and the use of khadi unless the necessary psychological atmosphere is created in the minds of not only the would-be spinners and weavers but also among the public in general representing the consumers. So long as people can look forward in the near future to the cloth deficit being met by mill production, it is futile to expect the necessary enthusiasm for the Khadi Development Scheme from the would-be spinners, weavers and consumers. The people will not seriously take up and work the Scheme of self-help, which is the essence of the Khadi Development Scheme, if they find that, if they maintain an indifferent, if not an obstructive, attitude for some time, they will be rewarded by the initiation of a programme or development of Power Textiles. Any Government worth the name must act according to its best judgement of what is good for the people and must have the courage to act according to its faith and convictions.

NOT OPPOSED TO LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRIES

Sufficient attention has not been paid by the critics to the fact that this Government are not opposed to all large-scale industries as such. I made it clear in Erragondapalem speech (since published in the newspapers) that this Government realise that many key and large-scale industries are essential for our economic development and that they will encourage them. The Government's declaration of policy is directed only against further development of Power Textiles (Cotton). The Government feel that there are very good reasons for distinguishing between Power Textiles (Cotton) and other large-scale industries. It is a matter of history that India enjoyed a reputation till less than 200 years ago for a highly efficient and pioneer Handloom Cottage Industry based cent per cent on hand-spun yarn and weaving on handloom. We have not yet lost either of these arts of hand-spinning and handloom weaving, and India was famous at one time not only for hand-spun yarn of coarse and medium counts but also of fine and superfine counts. As I said in my Erragondapalem speech, the sufferings of our people since the commencement of World War II will have been in vain, if we have not learnt the lesson that the correct policy for a country like ours, is to build up villages which will be self-sufficient in regard to as many needs of the villagers as possible, and particularly in regard to their primary needs of food and clothing. For a country like ours, growing plenty of cotton in its villages, and with plenty of skill in regard to both hand-spinning and handloom weaving, the Khadi Development Scheme is obviously the appropriate method of achieving self-sufficiency in regard to clothing. I would say to my genuine critics, therefore, that they should suspend their judgment till the Khadi Development Scheme which is in consonance with our traditions and for which our country is specially fitted has been in operation for a fair period. The Government have under consideration schemes for the establishment of many large-scale industries in the Province to provide for the employment of people who cannot be absorbed in the several economically sound Cottage Industries for the development of which the Government's Rural Reconstruction Scheme has been designed.

The Government will spare no efforts to secure the industrial development of this Province and the public are fully aware of the energetic steps that have been and are being taken in regard to the development of electric power.'

NEW NICKEL COINS

Almost imperceptibly a new type of coin is coming into use in India. It is the new half and quarter rupee pure nickel coins, the minting and issue of which was authorised by the Government of India on May 23, 1946, and which are being issued to the public from the offices of the Reserve Bank and some branches of the Imperial Bank of India. The new coins have begun to circulate in towns although some time may elapse before they penetrate into rural areas.

The issue of these coins marks an important landmark in the history of the coinage system in India. Although an alloy of nickel and copper, known as cupro-nickel, is in use for the two, one and half-anna coins, it is the first time that pure nickel coins have been introduced in the country.

The first pure nickel coins were issued by Switzerland in 1881. The Swiss example was followed by France, Belgium, Italy, Canada and Austria and 29 countries have now adopted nickel coins as part of their currency.

DIFFICULT TO COUNTERFEIT

One of the chief advantages of pure nickel as a coinage medium is its high melting point (*viz.* 1452°C) on account of which it can only be processed by using specialised equipment. It cannot, therefore, be used by the counterfeiters who must employ a non-ferrous alloy with or without a percentage of nickel. If even one-fifth of its weight of non-ferrous alloy is added to pure nickel, the metal loses its magnetic properties and the counterfeit can readily be detected by a magnet.

Apart from this merit of being difficult to counterfeit, pure nickel is superior to any other metal or alloy for coinage purposes on account of its resistance to corrosion, durability, maintenance of bright appearance and adaptability for artistic designs. Pure nickel is particularly free from tarnishing and coins which are covered with dirt and finger marks can be wiped clean with a dry rag. The fluidity of the nickel under pressure enables coins of artistic designs to be produced in the mints.

Besides being made in a new metal, the new coins have several new features and characteristics. In the first place, as counterfeiting is almost impossible, the security edge has been dispensed with for a plain milled edge. Secondly, they bear on the reverse side (see page 14) an entirely new and delightful design—that of the Indian tiger—which has appeared for the first time on Indian coins. The words "India 1946" are inscribed below the tiger and the legend "Half Rupee" and "Quarter Rupee" is given in Roman, Urdu and Devanagri characters. On the obverse side is the King's effigy with the words "George VI King Emperor". Thirdly, unlike the previous coins, the nickel coins do not ring but as already stated they are magnetic and any small boy equipped with a cheap magnet can distinguish genuine from counterfeit. The Government are providing Treasuries and Village headmen with magnets to test these coins.

TWO - PRONGED DRIVE AGAINST CORRUPTION

Government's Drastic Measures

PUBLIC COOPERATION EMPHASISED

The question of stamping out corruption among the public and Government servants has been by no means an easy one for the Government to tackle, since corruption has existed in some form or other in all walks of life from the times known to us. But this is certainly no defence for perpetuating the evil, particularly on the part of the Government servants, who are paid for their work and who ought to set their faces resolutely against any attempts on the part of a section of the public to get some extra concession by offering them illegal gratification in cash or kind.

HOW THE PUBLIC CAN HELP

Certain legal remedies for combating corruption among public servants are under the consideration of the Government. But the Government are fully aware that without the close co-operation of every section of the public, who contribute one of the parties to the bribe-taking business, it is impossible to stamp out the evil of corruption. Unless bribe-giving is stopped, it is idle to expect bribe-taking to stop. A strong public opinion must be created against temptations to bribe public servants.

INDIAN TRADITIONS AGAINST IT

In ancient India, bribery of officials was at a minimum, as revealed by evidence in our classics. It is said that the punishment meted out by kings to corrupt officials was death. No wonder we read in Indian History that in the spacious days of King Vikramaditya, the outer doors of houses were not closed during nights. At the present day also public opinion is certainly not in favour of corruption. There is a very strong popular conviction that tainted money, in other words, money got through foul means, does not remain with the wrong-doer for long. And to illustrate their opinion, local instances of once-rich persons now in the streets are graphically cited.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES

To eradicate corruption the Government have prescribed, among others, the following administrative remedies:—

(1) The greatest care should be taken in selecting officers entrusted with the grant of permits and the rules for granting permits should be drawn with the greatest precision.

(2) Public servants, convicted once of corrupt practices, should be instantly dismissed without any kind of compassionate gratuity.

The Government have requested all Heads of Departments to draw the attention of their subordinates to instructions on corruption issued in G.O. No. 902 Public (Services), dated May 28, 1938, and warn them that Government will not hesitate to act according to them when occasion arises.

In launching a drive against corruption among Government servants the Government have been influenced by the view that no officer who has got a bad reputation and abundant suspicion against him has any right to be kept in service, even though guilt is not formally established against him as in a criminal case.

The Government however, realise that it is always difficult to procure direct evidence in cases of corruption on the part of public servants. A combination of circumstances stands in the way of procuring such evidence. One who has paid a bribe and got what he wanted will never come forward as a witness. And, as for the other people who might be in the know of things, they will naturaly hesitate to give evidence against an official, who has familiarised himself with them during his stay in the locality and to whom they may have to go for some obligation or other. Another reason for their unwillingness to testify to the local officials' corruption is their fear of a protracted judicial trial. In the meanwhile, the corrupt official, protected by these factors, plunges head-long into his nefarious career of misdeeds.

SPECIAL STAFF

But it is not in the nature of evil deeds to secure a merry-go-round with impunity. The Government have provided the inevitable Nemesis in exploring the means by which it is possible to dismiss corrupt officials without definite proof. A special secret staff has been appointed to investigate suspected cases of corruption on the part of the Government servants.

ONUS OF PROOF ON OFFERER AND RECEIVER

In this connection, the Government of Madras have further directed that the principles involved in the following two legal remedies suggested by the Bengal Administrative Enquiry Committee (1944-45) should be applied forthwith in all Departmental enquiries relating to cases of corruption pending the question of amending the law, which is under the consideration of the Government of India.

(1) The law should be amended so as to provide that where any money, gift, or other consideration has been paid or given to any person in Government employment by any person or agent of a person holding or seeking to obtain a contreact, the money, gift or consideration, shall be deemed to have been paid or given or received corruptly unless the contrary is proved. In brief, this means that, if money, etc., has passed between a public servant and a member of the public with whom he is in official relations, the onus of proof that the

(Contd. on Page 34)

MARKETING OF PADDY

FIVE—YEAR PLAN FOR MADRAS

"CO-OP." REGISTRAR'S SCHEME

Provision for increasing the existing Co-operative Marketing Societies from 187 to 200, for constructing 250 big godowns costing Rs. 20,000 each and 280 small godowns of Rs. 10,000 each, and appointing Marketing Panchayatdars for helping in giving loans on produce and for constituting federations of paddy-growing districts for marketing purposes is made in the Five-Year Plan of Marketing Agricultural Produce prepared by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras.

New Societies to be organised: There are now 187 Co-operative Marketing Societies. The number should be raised to 200. Thirteen more sale societies should be organised. Each Sale Society should have roughly one taluk for its jurisdiction. Deputy Registrars may now give a list for the organisation of 13 new sale societies in the Province.

Classification of big and small societies: The 200 marketing societies will be classified as big societies and small societies. All the 13 new marketing societies will be put down as small societies. The remaining 187 societies will be classified as big or small on the basis of share capital. Those having or likely to have Rs. 50,000 as share capital should be classified as small societies. Those having or likely to have over Rs. 50,000 as share capital should be classified as large societies. The classification should be done now on the basis that big societies do not exceed 100 in number.

Allotment of staff: The 100 big marketing societies will be given the free services of one Senior Inspector each in the first year and the 100 small marketing societies will be given the free services of one Junior Inspector each in the first year. In subsequent years, the cost of the Inspectors may have to be borne by the societies on a graduated scale. At present, some marketing societies are having Government staff either under Fundamental Rule 127 or under foreign service terms or under special terms from Government. These will all have to be replaced, by the staff that will be sanctioned under the new scheme. But, there are no men now to fill up these posts. Consequently, Government should be approached to sanction a special recruitment of 200 Junior Inspectors for working this post-war scheme. The staff so recruited will have to be trained at the Central Co-operative Institute for four months and given a practical training of one month. They may not therefore be available for appointment in the sale societies till October 1, 1946. (The staff sanctioned under the scheme may therefore join the societies from October 1, 1946.) If they do so, they will be ready for the groundnut season commencing in September 1946.

GODOWNS FOR PADDY AND GROUNDNUT

Godowns: The big societies may construct 250 big godowns costing Rs. 20,000 each. The small sale societies may construct 280 small godowns costing Rs. 10,000 each. All the godowns will cost Rs. 78,00,000. Government will give 50 per cent of the cost of the godowns as a free grant and 50 per cent as a loan free of interest. The construction of the godowns need not wait until the Inspectors are appointed. It may be taken up forthwith. The Registrar is getting two type of designs and estimates therefore for each of the large godowns and for each of the small godowns and they will be communicated to the Deputy Registrars in due course for adoption by the respective societies.

Allotment of godowns among sale societies: The Deputy Registrars should now give a list of godowns to be constructed in each small society and each big society. In preparing that list they should take account of societies which already have their own godowns. They should also take into account the list of the Government groundnut godowns which have been taken over or likely to be taken over by sale societies. In no case should a small society or a big society have more than three godowns under this post-war scheme. The programme is to construct 100 godowns in the first year, 100 each in the second, third and fourth years and 130 in the fifth year. The Deputy Registrars should indicate now the societies which will construct godowns in each of the five years.

Purchase and acquistion of sites: The construction of godowns is usually delayed for lack of sites. Having in mind the size of the godown to be put up, sites should be selected by the sale societies concerned and the Deputy Registrar at once. The location of the site is very important. It should as far as possible be near the market centre, because the object of the scheme is 'marketing' and not 'lending' on stocks, although lending on stocks may be done incidentally. If the site is far away from the markets traders will not go to the godown for bidding at auctions or for purchase by private negotiation. Having selected the site, it should be purchased without delay by the sale society. Usually, private purchase goes quicker and purchase under Land Acquisition Act is tardy. The purchases of site should be completed by June 30, 1946 in all cases.

Collection of share capital: For the speedy purchase of sites share

capital should be collected expeditiously. The target of Rs. 50,000 for small societies and the target of Rs. 1 lakh for big societies should be worked up to, before the end of March 1946.

PROVISION FOR ADVANCING LOANS ON PRODUCE

Appointment of Marketing Panchayatdars : When the godowns are completed, the stocks will not generally flow into the godown unless this is secured even at the time of production. Therefore, loans under the controlled credit scheme should be given in rural credit societies binding over the produce for the godowns. Marketing Panchayatdars should be appointed in every marketing society and their help should be taken in giving such controlled credit loans. They should be entrusted with gunny bags, weights and measures and receipt books, to collect the produce and bring it to the godown. Before June 30, 1946, the scheme of marketing panchayatdars should be introduced in every area served by every sale society. Loans for cultivation of groundnut or paddy should be disbursed between July and August so that the stocks reach the centres selected for godowns by October 1 by when the special staff will take charge of sale society. Godowns, no doubt, may not be ready in all societies on October 1, 1946. Societies should hire godowns for the purpose in the meanwhile.

FEDERATION OF PRODUCING DISTRICTS

The scheme provides for four paddy federations. As regards paddy, there are already five federations at Madura, Tiruvarur, Ellore, Guntur and Nellore. Four out of these should be selected for the scheme.

The area of operations of each federation should be specified now. The following is suggested tentatively:—

Tiruvarur Federation: Tanjore, Trichinopoly and South Arcot.

Nellore: Nellore district.

Guntur: Kistna and Guntur districts.

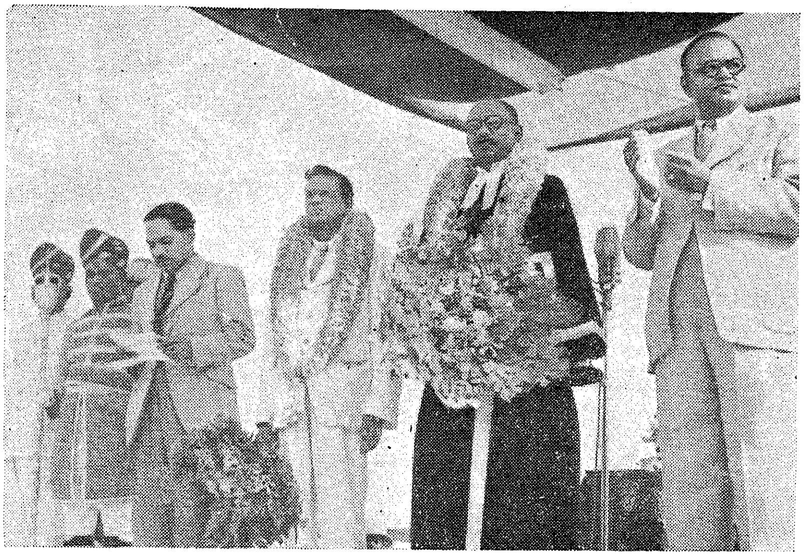
Ellore: East and West Godavari Districts.

Share Capital of each Federation: Each Federation should build up an owned capital of 2 to 3 lakhs. Efforts should be taken in this direction from now. The target should be reached by 30th June.

Processing plans: Government have provided an interest-free loan of Rs. 25,000 for each paddy marketing federation for erecting one rice mill every year. At the end of five years, there will be five rice mills for each federation. The location of these rice mills is as important as the location of godowns of sale societies. It is not the idea that they should all be located at the headquarters of the federation. Nor is it the idea that they should be located with reference to the existing business done by the Federation. They should be located with an eye to the development of the future. This should be examined by Deputy Registrars when they return to the districts, at a Joint Conference of Deputy Registrars held at the headquarters of the federation selected. Representatives of all the sale societies in the jurisdiction of the federation should be invited to the conference. The Joint Registrar will attend that conference. Further details will be worked out there.

Marketing Federations for groundnut: There are to be five federations for marketing groundnut. The original idea was to locate them at ports through which groundnuts will be exported out of India. The ports selected were Vizagpatam, Cuddalore, Cocanada and Tuticorin. There is now a suggestion from Government that they should be located at places where vegetable ghee factories are being erected namely, (i) Vizianagaram, (ii) Guntur, (iii) Hospet, (iv) Katpadi and (v) Villupuram. This should be discussed at the conference. Each federation is entitled to an interest-free loan of Rs. 50,000 for erecting a decorticating factory.

New Nickel Coins

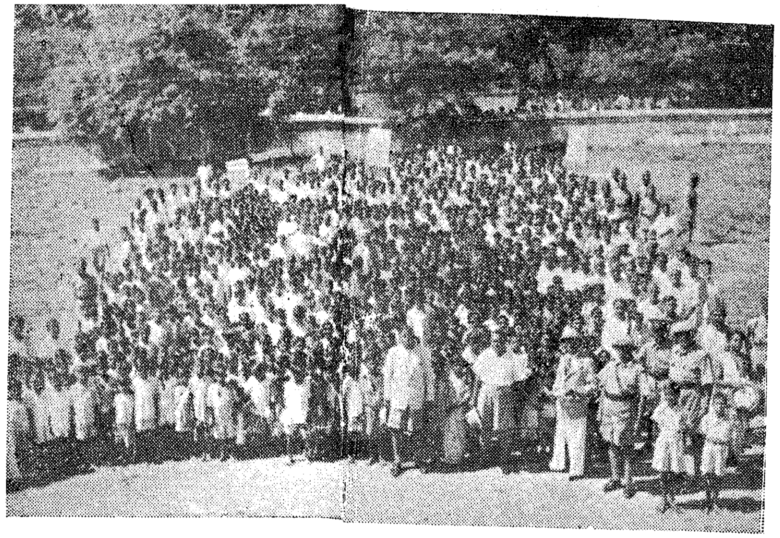


Mr. Daniel Thomas with the Mayor of Madras opening the new Stadium at People's Park.

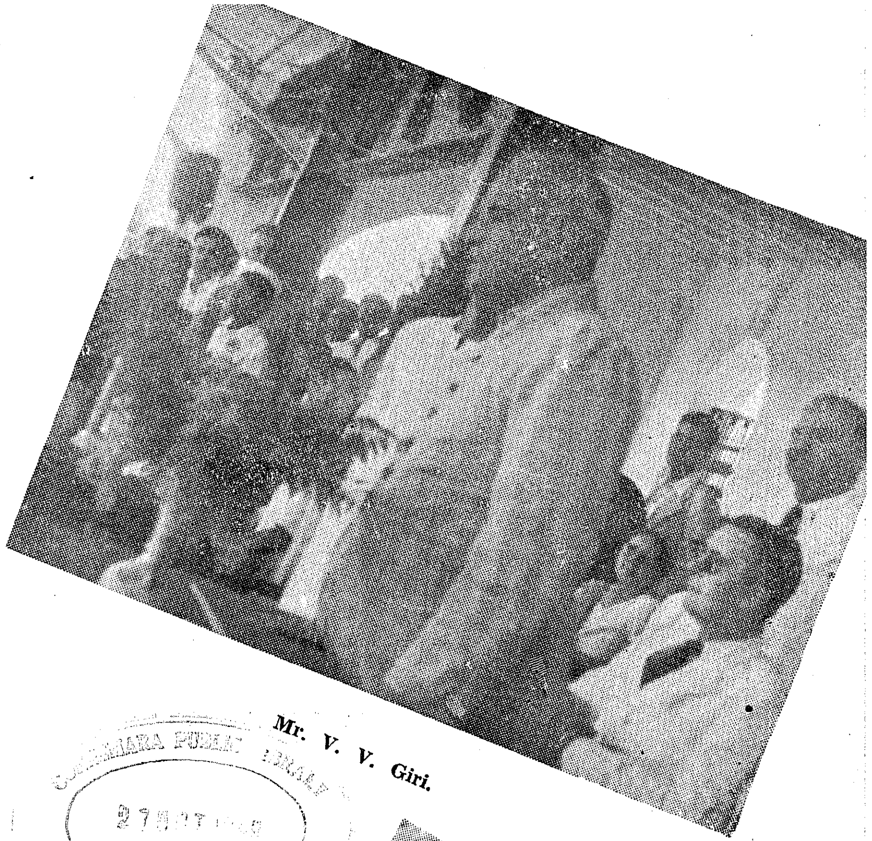
Sir S. V. Ramamurthy, Chief Secretary to Government, is proceeding to Washington as alternate leader of the Indian delegation on the Food and Agricultural Organisation Preparatory Commission formed to make a world food plan. Sir Sonti has been in charge of food administration as Adviser to H.E. the Governor during 1943-46 and a member of the Famine Enquiry Commission in 1944. He also visited U.K. and U.S.A. earlier this year as a member of the Indian Food Mission. As one of the big nations of the world, agriculturally as well as otherwise, India is bound to have an important share in the design and execution of a world food plan. Sir Sonti is expected to be away on deputation for four months.

MADRAS

P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja partaking of sweet drinks.



At Collector Compound, Salem.

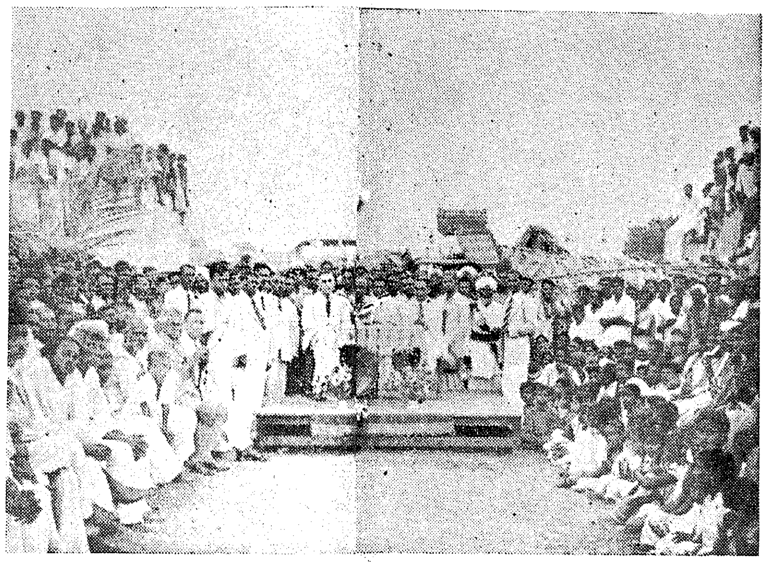


Mr. V. V. Giri.

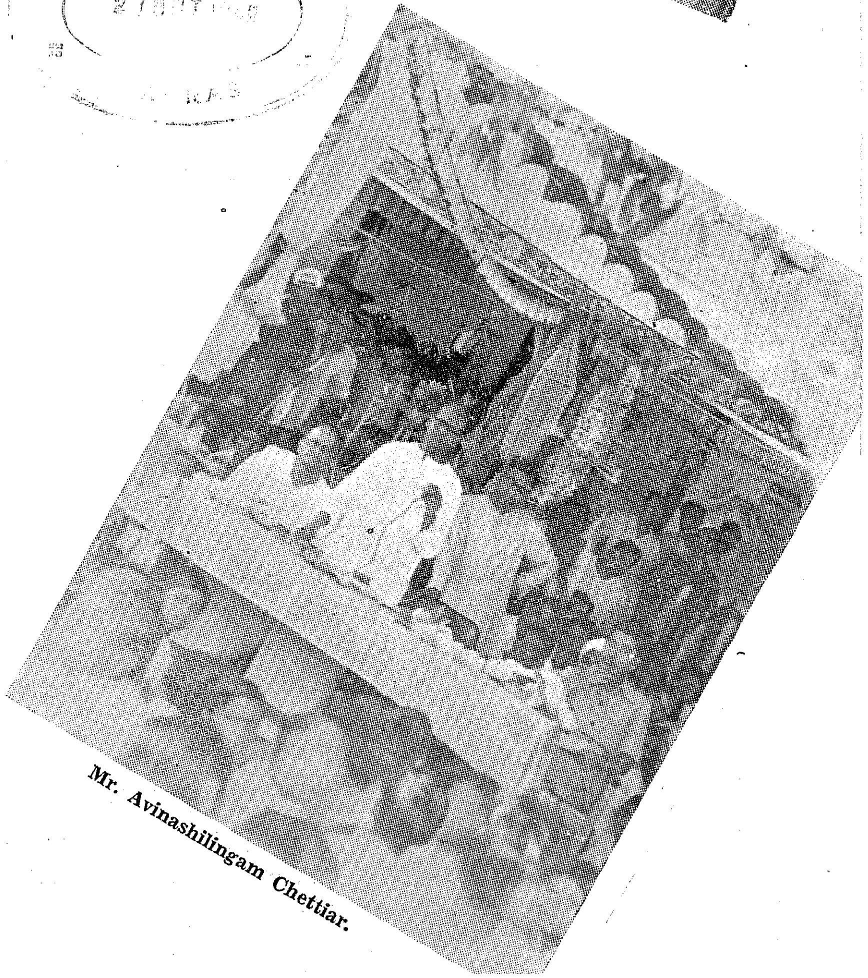
WAR DCLARED!

(AGAINT DRINK)

Demon of Drink.

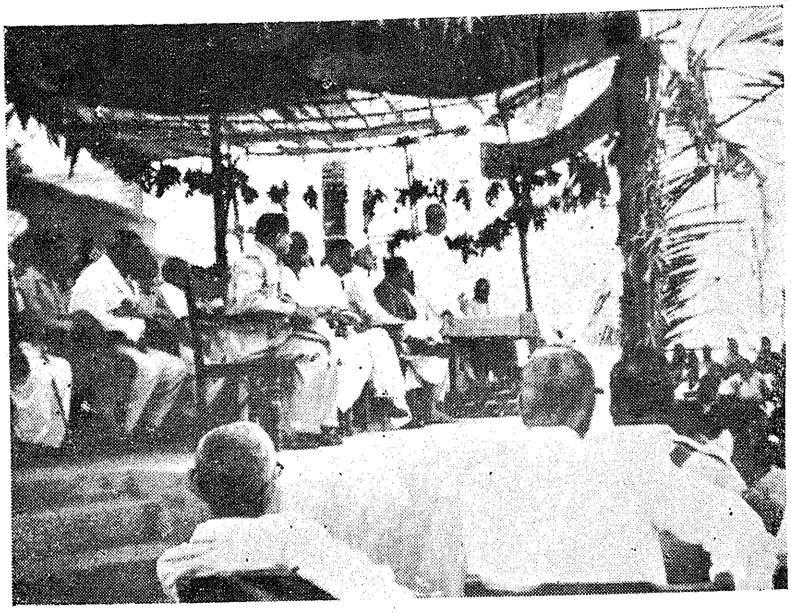


Mr. Bashyam.

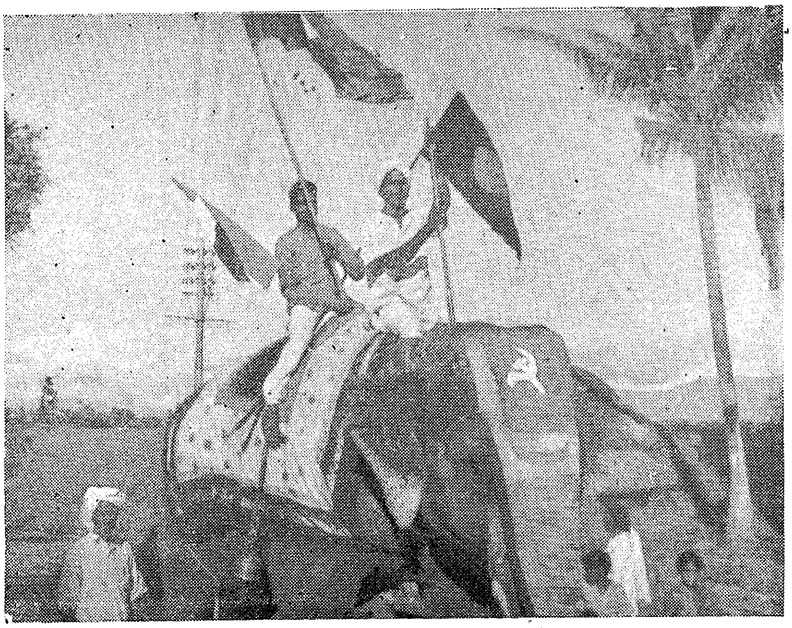


Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiar.

MADRAS



Mr. K. R. Karant.



He led the procession to the Coronation Park, Coimbatore.
See the Congress, Communist and Dravida Kazhakam flags flying side by side.

FUNCTION OF CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS

Link Between Agricultural Producer and Consumer

Mr. V. V. GIRI'S SUGGESTIONS

Addressing the Conference of the representatives of Co-operative Marketing Societies recently held in Madras, Mr. V. V. Giri referred to the five-year plan for the Co-operative marketing of agricultural produce.

He said, "The plan is estimated to cost Rs. 1.08 crores. When it is completely carried out, it is expected to confer lasting benefits on the agricultural producers, particularly cultivators of paddy and groundnut which are the major crops of the province.

PRESENT CHAOTIC CONDITIONS

"That the present methods and conditions of agricultural marketing are not all satisfactory and that in some respects they are chaotic, need no saying. The individual cultivator is a small and isolated unit; he is often illiterate. He has to face the highly organised groups of buyers and distributors of the produce. Hence the need for some form of combination of agricultural producers. There are doubtless obstacles in the way of the development of proper marketing, such as heavy indebtedness and the hold of the money-lender over the crop, unsatisfactory state of communications and the difficulty of transport, lack of warehousing facilities and of properly regulated markets and the existing multiplicity of middlemen, of weights and measures, etc. The absence of standardisation and grading due to the ignorance or reluctance of the agriculturists to pool their produce, as well as the absence of a proper system of market intelligence also retard the growth of orderly marketing.

WIDER MEASURES NEEDED

"The complexity of the problem is such that co-operation alone does not offer an adequate means of improving the conditions of marketing. It is, therefore, well for us to bear in mind the general limitations of co-operative effort in this respect. I may assure you, gentlemen, that the Government are conscious of the great need to devise wider measures for improving the basic conditions of rural economy of the province before co-operative methods can achieve substantial results in the sphere of marketing. As you know, Government have already embarked on a scheme of rural development, and with an improvement in the general economic structure, I am sure co-operative marketing will make rapid progress.

ACHIEVEMENTS SO FAR

"I must congratulate you on the results already achieved in this direction. I find that the number of co-operative marketing societies including federations has increased from 66 societies in 1931 to 193 societies on 30th June, 1946, with a share capital of Rs. 14 lakhs. The loan business has been steadily increasing and in 1942-43, the societies issued loans for nearly Rs. 2 crores. With the return of normal conditions, after the war, I am sure, there will be a steady expansion of their transactions. I am aware that besides advancing loans on produce, the marketing societies have undertaken a variety of activities during the war, of which the distribution of manures including compost, agricultural implements, axles, cart tyres, etc. is most important.

DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

"Regarding entrustment of distribution of these agricultural requisites to the marketing societies, I am aware of the disappointment caused amongst co-operators, when the work of distribution of these articles was taken away from these institutions and entrusted to the Agricultural Department and of the strong desire on the part of co-operators that this work should be handed over to them. It is not necessary for me to refer at length to the reasons which persuaded the Advisors' Government to entrust the distribution to the Agricultural Department. Whatever might be the merits of that arrangement, I consider that the association of non-officials in the distribution of the essential articles is very desirable. As you may be aware, after we assumed office, we have been endeavouring to associate non-officials to the maximum extent in all schemes of distribution of food grains and other essential commodities.

GROUNDNUT OILCAKES

"Under the present arrangements, the groundnut oilcake will be purchased by the Agricultural Department and stocked in the agricultural depots at Taluk headquarters. The village committees will issue permits to the ryots with due regard to the acreage under food crops and the ryot will take the permit to the nearest agricultural depot and obtain his supplies of oilcakes. Similar arrangements have been made for the distribution of iron and steel for agricultural purposes.

" Further in places where local co-operative societies are entrusted with the distribution of food, etc., the distribution of iron and steel as raw materials will also be entrusted to them. The societies will purchase stocks of iron and steel, store them on their own account

and sell them to permit-holders, (whether members or non-members). If it is the intention of the delegates who have assembled here that the marketing socities can also come into the picture and if they can put up a satisfactory scheme for decentralised distribution through formation of depots or branches for groups of villages in the place of small independent co-operative units, I and my colleagues will be prepared to give our most sympathetic consideration to it.

PROCUREMENT OF FOOD GRAINS

"I notice that one of the war-time developments is that co-operative marketing societies and federations have undertaken procurement of food grains, particularly in surplus areas. On behalf of Government, let me thank all those co-operators who have been so devotedly participating in schemes of food procurement. If there is anything that Government can do to help you to get over the difficulties in the matter of transport, milling, adequacy of trade margins, I may assure you that your representations will receive due consideration.

STORAGE AND PROCESSING

"Of all the provisions made in the Five-year plan for the marketing of agricultural produce, I attach great importance to those relating to storage and processing of produce before sale, so as to secure a greater return to the producer. As regards storage accommodation, it is admitted that the existing facilities are thoroughly inadequate. Out of a total estimated produce of 60 million tons of food grains in India, about 1¾ million tons are estimated to be lost annually due to the absence of proper storage facilities and destruction caused by dampness, fire, rats, pests, vermin, etc. Government have been assisting marketing societies in the construction of godowns by giving them free grants of 25½% of the cost of construction and low interest-bearing loans for long periods upto 30 years to cover the balance of the estimated cost. I learn that 30 marketing or sale societies have got 30 godowns in addition to 28 godowns owned by village credit societies, and the Government have provided from the Government of India Groundnut Fund, 11 godowns of which 6 have already been handed over to marketing societies. If the ryot has to get the benefit incidental to proper storage, marketing societies must own godowns not only at their headquarters but in all market centres and mundies in their jurisdiction. The Registrar, in his original five-years plan, made provision for the construction of 1,000 up-to-date, rat-proof, dam-proof and fire-proof godowns at an estimated cost of 2½ crores of rupees; but in the revised scheme a provision has been made for 530 godowns at a cost of Rs. 78 lakhs, one-half of which will be free grants to the societies and the remaining half interest-free loans for 20 years.

"If the producer is to get his fair return for his produce and if marketing should be successful, it is time that processing should be linked up with marketing; for instance, hulling of paddy and decorticating of groundnut should be undertaken by marketing organisations. To assist them in this work, I find, provision has been made for 20 rice mills to be set up by 4 paddy marketing federations and 5 groundnut decorticators, by 5 groundnut marketing federations at an estimated cost of Rs. 7½ lakhs. Whether rice mills should be owned by marketing federations or primary marketing societies is a point which you may carefuly consider.

INCENTIVES TO PRODUCERS

"The war-time agricultural conditions have forcefully brought to the notice of all concerned that agricultural production cannot be promoted, unless there are reasonable incentives to the producer and that one such incentive is the provision of an assured market for the produce of the agriculturist at a guaranteed minimum price. It is in appreciation of these considerations that the Government of India have appointed, a committee to formulate proposals for the stabilisation of agricultural prices. Its recommendations contemplate that the State should guarantee that it would purchase all that is offered to it at the minimum price and release supplies from its own reserve stocks at not more than the maximum price. The committee suggests fixation of prices of rice, wheat, jowar and bajra at a level which would be fair both to the producer and the consumer. The producer's minimum price will be fixed taking into account the relevant factors bearing on the cost of production and margins sufficient to maintain the producer and his family at a reasonable standard of life. Any tendency to fall below the minimum price will, it is proposed, be counteracted by way of Government purchases of all supplies offered at that price. The Committee contemplate an All-India Agricultural Prices Council for the formulation and execution of the price policy. A Commodity Corporation and a Price Fixation Commission are also envisaged."

The object of the Commodity Corporation is that it should enforce the prices fixed by appropriate purchase and sale of operations in the market. This machinery is expected to normally carry out its activities through trade agencies. The Committee suggest that in order to facilitate the execution of the programme of price support, simultaneous measures should be taken towards agricultural improvement.

NOT TOUCHED FRINGE OF PROBLEM

"I think I have said enough for you to set thinking now and to what extent co-operative marketing organisations can participate in schemes of this type. Whether any relations can be established between our marketing societies and federations and the proposed Commodity Corporation, and whether these organisations can act as agents of such Corporation in its purchase and sale operations it is too much for me now to speculate or predict. We have not yet touched the fringe of the problem. I feel that co-operative marketing institutions should embark upon a very bold policy, on a much more effective and extensive scale, of helping the agriculturist in marketing his produce by formulating measures for assembling, transport, storage, grading and processing."

THE MIDDLEMAN'S PART

"What the agriculturist reuires is a fair price and this is often denied him for reasons beyond his control. One of the effective methods which is tried in other countries is to combine the producers for purposes of marketing of produce and the advantages of such an association of producers are best realised through co-operative organisations. It is idle to think that co-operative marketing association can eliminate the middlemen root and branch. In the scheme of things as we find, the functions of collection, transport, storage and sales of produce have become specialised and the services of the middlemen in these respects have to be paid for. What co-operative organisations aim at is an elimination of abuses which admittedly exist in the existing arrangements and through efficient organisation, a reduction in the superfluity of middlemen."

REVISED TEXTILE CONTROL MEASURES

CONSTITUTION AND FUNCTION OF POPULAR COMMITTEES

The association of the public with the Textile Control administration, in order to make the control measures effective and popular, will be effected on the following lines:

VILLAGE COMMITTEES

The existing Food Committees will be enlarged by the addition of two representatives of hand-loom weavers, one representative of the local master weavers, one local wholesale mill-cloth dealer, one retail dealer in mill cloth and one local wholesale yarn dealer and one retail dealer in yarn.

TALUK COMMITTEES

These will be enlarged by the addition of the Textile Control Officers, two representatives of handloom weavers, one representative of master weavers, one wholesale dealer in mill cloth, one such retail dealer, one wholesale dealer in yarn and one such retail dealer.

MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES

A Committee for each Municipal area shall be constituted on the same lines as in villages, with the addition of the local Textile Control Officers, the Chairman and Commissioner of the Municipality to the existing Food Committees.

MOFUSSIL DISTRICT COMMITTEES

These will be enlarged by the addition of the local Inspecting Assistant Textile Commissioner, three representatives of weavers, two master weavers, one wholesale and one retail dealer in mill cloth and one wholesale and retail dealer in yarn.

MADRAS CITY COMMITTEE

A City Committee will be formed, constituted on the following lines: The Inspecting Assistant Textile Commissioner, all members of the Central and Provincial Legislatures representing the Madras City, the Mayor of Madras, three representatives of weavers, one for Washermanpet, one for Triplicane and the third for Saidapet, to be elected by the Weavers' Association in the city. One representative of local master weavers to be nominated by the Madras Provincial Handloom Cloth Merchants' Association and representative of the Madras Piece Goods Merchants' Association, Madras Retail Piece Goods Merchants' Association, Retail Cloth Merchant's Association, one wholesale and retail dealer in yarn, one retail and one wholesale dealer in cloth.

CIRCLE COMMITTEES

The City Committee will appoint Circle Committees. Every Town Committee will appoint Circle Committees.

INSPECTION SUB-COMMITTEES

Every village and Town Committee will appoint two Sub-Committees for its area to be called the Cloth Inspection Sub-Committee and Yarn Inspection Sub-Committee.

DISTRICT TEXTILE SUB-COMMITTEES

The full District Committee may meet and discuss any matters within its purview. The District Committee will form the Textile sub-committees.

SCHEME OF DISTRIBUTION FOR MILL CLOTH

The Provincial Textile Commissioner will distribute the provincial quota among the districts. The District and Taluk Committees will fix the quota for the Municipal and Taluk areas and villages and towns respectively.

DISTRIBUTION IN OTHER AREAS

The towns will be classified into A and B classes, the former comprising of the Madras city and the towns where the Textile Commissioner considered it impracticable to link up the circles, all the other towns being classified under class B.

CLASS A

The local Committee will settle a suitable scheme of classification of consumers and fix a suitable cloth ration for each class of consumer.

CLASS B

The same procedure as in Class A towns will be adopted.

(Continued from page 6)

AT BELLARY

The inauguration of Prohibition was celebrated in the Bellary Town under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. K. R. Karant, Minister for Revenue. All Government Offices except the Treasuries were granted a holiday. Messrs. E. E. Mack, District Judge, A. Ramouf Saheb Bahadur, M.L.A., B. Bhima Rao, M.L.C. and Dr. Lakshmi Devi spoke on the benefits of Prohibition.

The Hon'ble Minister for Revenue appealed for the co-operation of the public in helping the officials to put a stop to the drinking habit.

AT CUDAPPAH

Prohibition was inaugurated in Cudappah Town by the Hon'ble Mr. T. Prakasam, the Prime Minister of Madras, amidst scenes of great enthusiasm.

A public meeting was held in the morning at the Muddukrishna Hall at which the Hon'ble the Premier, the Hon'ble the Minister for Excise, and Religious Endowments were present.

PREMIER'S SPEECH

The Premier traced the fall of man from *Kritha Yuga* till the other day, when he was at the lowest depths under an alien rule. Now that a people's government was in power, he said, the path of recovery was in sight and he was sure in a short time Prohibition would be an accomplished fact in the Presidency.

TRIBUTE TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Prakasam paid a glowing tribute to the qualities of head and heart of His Excellency Sir Archibald Nye, the Governor of Madras, who, he said, was a teetotaller. His Excellency gave his consent readily to the introduction of Prohibition in the eight districts.

The Premier appealed to the non-officials and officials to cooperate with each other and make the Prohibition scheme an unqualified success.

HOW MADRAS IS BEING FED

PEOPLE'S DUTY TO CO-OPERATE

It has been said that necessity is the mother of invention. There is a good deal of difference, however, in the size and quality of her offspring. In this Province, rationing has become a fully developed system covering the whole population whereas in some other Provinces it affects little more than the urban population.

HISTORY OF RATIONING

Its development in Madras was gradual. When the Japanese occupied Burma, the first step this Province took was to take the control of the sale of rice in the surplus districts—the Delta districts—so that supplies could be divided between Ceylon, Travancore, Cochin and other South Indian States, the Services, and the deficit towns and districts in the rest of the Province.

It was soon found that this was not enough. In Madras City, the more the rice that was sent, the more was taken, and there were still long queues at the grain shops. It became necessary to introduce rationing; the queues ceased and Madras City got its share of grain. The experience gained in Madras enabled the Province to respond to to desire of the Government of India that all towns should be rationed.

DEFICIT IN MALABAR MET

The next necessity that faced the Commissioner of Civil Supplies was the need for supplying Malabar. The district with nearly 4 million inhabitants produced only about half the rice its inhabitants require. Even in normal years the poorer classes had little to eat at the end of the agricultural year in the months preceding the new harvest. Government had to do three things: (1) to make sure that those who had more than enough for a year sold their surplus for rationing purposes, (2) to make sure that lists were made of those who needed a ration for the whole or part of a year and that cards were issued, and (3) to make sure that ration shops were provided and stocked. This was done under a Statutory Rationing scheme.

RURAL RATIONING

It was soon found necessary to introduce a similar scheme, though not on a statutory basis, in other districts,—in some districts like Vizagapatam, Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Ramnad and Tinnevelly, because they were heavily deficit—and it was necessary both to make the best of local supplies and to make distribution to consumers more equitable. In South Kanara district it was introduced because it was believed that the district was selfsufficient or nearly so and rural rationing was the best way of putting this to the test.

NET WORK SPREADS

Last of all came the bad season of 1945-46 and it was apparent that it was absolutely necessary to make the best use of local supplies both because they were the only supplies that we could depend on in the last resort and because if we were to ask for help from the rest of India and from other countries we had to show that we were making the most of our own resources and that all grain would be distributed equitably. Rural rationing was therefore extended to the remaining districts and the whole of the province is now covered by either statutory or non-statutory rationing.

PLAY HAS GONE ON

Now, the significient thing about this huge system is that it is working. The people of this province are of course a very patient people. They will tolerate long waits between the scenes of a drama provided that the play goes on. They have been tolerant of hitches in the system and there are many things that can bring about such hitches, from the late arrival of a ship at a port to heavy rain or a cart strike in a particular locality. But so far the play has gone on. A large section of ryots have produced their surplus grain even though they have grumbled at times and the grain has been put into the ration shops.

AND IT MUST GO ON

Now it is fairly certain that rationing will have to continue, in most districts at any rate, for some time yet. The question is whether it will gradually improve and finally be abolished because it is no longer necessary or whether it will deteriorate and be abolished because it is no longer effective.

YOU CAN ALSO HELP

How can the rationing system be improved? In the first place by the Members of Village Committees setting an example to the rest of the villages by selling the whole of their surplus and bringing pressure on the rest of the villagers to do so without waiting for the Officials to come.

In the second place, by village officers and shop-keepers in the villages being careful about the issue of ration cards and rations. When cards are issued for "Visitors" without proper enquiry, when a man who regularly eats millets is classified as a rice-eater, the stock of grains decreases as if nibbled away by rats.

In the third place, the system can be improved by increased promptness and the adoption of better business methods by those engaged in the distribution of grains—the agents, group agents and distributors of imported grains.

The result of this improvement would be that we should find shops fully stocked and be able to raise the ration to a point when we would find the ration to be so large that most people would not buy the full ration. We could then perhaps conclude that there was plenty of grain and we would be able to do away with rationing.

YOU CAN MAR IT TOO

Now how can the rationing system deteriorate? In many ways. Village committees can adopt a selfish attitiude, recommend bigger allowances for cultivators than they really need; they can hoard grains and give a bad example to the villagers instead of giving good one. Village Headmen and shopkeepers can evade, instead of keeping, regulations. Villagers can say "Whether there is rationing or no rationing, the people of this village can't go without extra rice for festivals." They can say, "The Regulation that only 50 guests can be fed at a wedding is hard. This village is remote and the village Headman is a *bandhu* (relative). We will invite 100. No one will find out."

(Continued on next page)

COLLECTIVE FEEDING

The world has known "meals in common" for a long time. This practice has not been restricted to any particular region or climate nor was it the monopoly of any race or creed.

Chatrams spread all over India were the well known places where collective feeding was practised on a large scale. Educational Institutions, religious and secular, organised common feeding for the benefit of their pupils. Military establishments considered common feeding essential and made their own arrangements. In addition, hospitals, sanatoria and prisons made arrangements for the feeding of their inmates. In all the above, feeding was practically free in ancient days but in later years boarders in educational institutions and paying patients in hospitals and sanatoria were charged for their food.

In times of unemployment, governments and philanthropic individuals organised mass feeding and made it available to those in distress.

During recent times, industrial establishments have begun to realise the advantages of feeding their workers in the premises of the factories, in some, on nominal payment, while in others feeding is free. Another well-known place of "meals in common" is the hotel. The hotel industry appears to be thriving and requires careful attention. and detailed consideration in the interests of the health of the population.

It must be ensured that the diet supplied in residential institutions and hotels is satisfactory from a physiological point of view. The laws of the country should be so adjusted that they have a direct control over the food policies of these places of common feeding. There may not be any need for creating any special organisation to deal with this aspect of the matter. It should be made part of the duties of Public Health and Food administrations to check the quality and quantity of institutional diets and suggest suitable improvements to the diet schedules. Hospital dietaries and food provided in military establishments would be dealt with by those in charge of their arrangements, presumably on scientific basis.

During times of economic depression and scarcity of food grains, relief given is usually based on charitable considerations. But this should not mean that such relief must not be subjected to scientific scrutiny. Experts should be consulted for suggestions which are capable of practical application without increasing the cost appreciably. Such suggestions, when they do emanate, shall be given all consideration. There is not much reliable information available on forms and extent of food relief given in different countries during periods of economic crisis.

Mid-day school feeding now in vogue is a form of relief to the vulnerable group of population. The nature of the mid-day meal should depend on the particular requirements of those to be helped and if properly conceived, would be of immense benefit to the school-going children of economically poor parentage. In some countries, pregnant and nursing women are supplied with quantities of milk and often with cereal rations also. These meals are prepared in a central kitchen and distributed through Child Welfare Centres, industrial establishments etc. Every attempt should be made to vary menus. Fruits and leafy vegetables, available in different regions at cheap rates, should be included in the menu.

The cost of meals supplied in hotels should be looked into and attempts should be made, if necessary by legislation, to correlate the quality of the food provided with the cost charged. Many workers in cities live for long periods on hotel meals and any deterioration in their health is bound to have an adverse effect on the health of the other parts of the population. Persons who go to cities on business have necessarily to depend on hotel meals and steps taken to regulate the quantity and quality of hotel meals would lead to a lessening of ill-health on the population living on such meals.

Similarly the food supplied in industrial canteens must be scrutinised and efforts should be made to improve the quality of food supplied whether free or on payment.

In these days when co-operative farming is being talked of, when 'all for each and each for all' is the lead given to us by the leaders of our country, when the whole world is conceived as one family, when world pools of food grains are being contemplated, it should not be difficult to organise co-operative common kitchens in every village, where all could get delicious and varied food at cheap rates. Such an arrangement will save much of the labour now engaged in cooking in every household and the food so prepared will be much cheaper. There would also be saving in fuel, cooking utensils etc. Wastage in individual families will be prevented and the time saved can be utilised in more profitable ways.

Co-operative common kitchen will mean, in practice, a hotel run by all for the benefit of all, as the profit motive will not be present in such a venture. This, when practised on a large scale will lead to balanced agriculture, where supply will meet demand and there will be no unhealthy competition to produce more cash crops at the expense of food crops.

B. G. KRISHNAN,
Nutrition Officer,
Department of Food, Madras.

(Continued from previous page)

If all this happens, there will be no increase in the grain that gets into the shops, and we shall have the spectacle of more and more people buying more and more grain in the black market, while the poorer man will continue to buy a pittance of grain at the ration shop.

NONE PRAISES GREED

Responsible men in all political parties proclaim high ideals. No religion praises the greedy man, the man who is unmindful of his neighbours' everyday-wants.

OUR ALL INDIA REPUTATION

Madras has an All India reputation in many fields; its rationing system is not the least of its achievements. It depends largely for its working on the goodwill and the commonsense of the people of this province. It depends on them whether India's leaders can continue to point with pride at this system as an example of Indian National character translated into practical action or whether they will have to look elsewhere for examples of self-discipline and good citizenship.

ENGINEERS AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

MADRAS CHIEF ENGINEER OUTLINES SCOPE FOR SERVICE

PROVINCIAL PLANS FOR POWER DEVELOPMENT DESCRIBED

(The article given below is a paper on "Engineers and National Development," read by Mr. G. Sundaram, Chief Engineer for Electricty, Madras Government, at the Annual Conference of the Benares Engineers' Association, on October 6, 1946. In the course of his address, Mr. Sundaram briefly indicated the plans for national development so far prepared for this province.)

In the new India that is emerging the masses are to have a new ideal. Their standard of living is sought to be increased and several plans for the development of the country's resources to that end have been put forward. In all of these, the engineers have a vital part to play.

The most comprehensive and constructive plan is the one attempted by the National Planning Committee which was convened by our distinguished Chairman, Mr. Giri, in Bombay in 1938. The plan is not yet completely drawn, but its general outline is clear.

The standard of living is sought to be raised

firstly, by improvement of food supply assuring a minimum of 2,400 calorific units for an adult worker,

secondly, by improvement in clothing from the pre-war average consumption of 15 yards *per capita* per annum, to 30 yards *per capita* per annum, and

thirdly, by improvement in housing assuring 100 square feet *per capita* of well lighted and ventilated covered space with adequate water supply and sanitation.

Furthermore, adequate provision of social services like education, health, and sanitation and of civilised amenities like facilities for travel, amusements, theatres, cinemas, museums and centres for cultural developments, is to be made.

THE BASIC TASK

The basic jobs to be done under the plan are

to increase production of food, of clothing and of houses. And most of these has to be done by engineers.

Several new irrigation schemes big and small have to be put through. Industrialisation on a vast scale is necessary. Several key industries have to be established and the existing ones expanded. Public utilities for generation and distribution of power, for transport by roadways, railways, waterways and airways, and for water supply and sanitation have to be formed and run. It does not require much imagination to see that in the shaping of India of the future, the engineers will have a very large hand.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

To get an idea of the role they have to play and of the number of engineers that would be needed for the tasks of the plan, Russian figures may be of interest. University training there, is of course, co-ordinated with the requirements of their plan, and the output of graduates from the universities of Soviet Russia for 1939 was as follows:—

	Russia 1939	
Teachers ..	38,000	
Engineers ..	28,700	(29%)
Doctors ..	14,000	
Agricultural graduates	10,500	
Economists and lawyers	6,000	
Arts graduates ..	2,000	(2%)
	99,200	

	Madras, 1940.	
Teachers	305	
Engineers	82	(3%)
Doctors	112	
Agricultural graduates	36	
Economists and lawyers	202	
Arts graduates	1,792	(71%)
..	2,529	

The Russian plan at the time aimed at rapid liquidation of illiteracy and hence the enormous number of teacher graduates amounting to 38% of the total output. Next in importance to them come the engineers accounting for 29% of the graduates. The proportion of Arts graduates was only 2%. They represented Arts in the real sense, viz. Drama, Music, Painting, Sculpture.

Compare this with the output of the Madras University in 1940. 2,529 graduates came out in the year. Of them only 3% were engineers. 71% were Arts and Science graduates. It will be clear that the local university turns out graduates in a manner entirely unrelated to the real work ahead of the country.

It is urgent first of all to complete the economic plans for the country and next to reorganize university education to supply the technical leadership necessary to carry out the plans.

PROVINCIAL PLANS

I propose now briefly to indicate the plans so far prepared for this province and shall deal in particular with the plans for power development.

The power generating plant installed in this Province amounts to 1,50,000 K.W. During the war period there was practical stoppage of all new schemes and extensions and the only work done was to complete with great difficulty the few schemes already started. With the cessation of the war and the release of capital and labour for production work, a very large demand for power is arising and it is going to be a job to meet it in time. Furthermore on account of the great dearth of cattle for draught purposes and their high prices, an enormous demand for electric power for well irrigation is being made.

The plan now is to double the generating capacity in the province within five years. More is not possible at the moment on account of the difficulty in getting power plant in reasonable time and the lack of enough trained civil engineers to man the jobs.

The plan includes the following major schemes:

1. Machkund hydro-electric scheme, including extensions to the Vizagapatam and Bezwada thermal auxiliary plants.
2. Ceded Districts Scheme.
3. Nellore Thermal Scheme.
4. Madras Thermal Extension Scheme and inter-connection with Mettur hydro-electric Scheme.
5. Moyar Hydro-electric Scheme.
6. Pykara Hydro-electric Scheme Extensions.
7. Madura Thermal Scheme.
8. Papanasam Scheme Extensions.

The Machkund Scheme, work on which has just been started, is being undertaken in co-operation with the Orissa Government. It is good for 1,00,000 KW. eventually and will supply power for all the needs in the Vizag, Godavari, Kistna and Guntur Districts commencing from 1951. Until then the area would receive supply from the existing thermal plants at Vizag, Cocanada and Bezwada. To cope with the interim demand additional thermal generating plant totalling 9,000 K.W. has been ordered.

The Ceded Districts are proposed to be supplied with power purchased from the Mysore Jog hydro-electric scheme. Supply will start in middle of 1948. When the Tungabhadra hydro-power station is built—around 1952—it will take over the area and supply from Mysore will be stopped.

For the Nellore area, a thermal station is planned at Nayudupetta with 2-2,500 K.W. transportable power sets initially. The sets have been ordered and the plant will be working next year.

Supply for the Madras City area is now handicapped by restrictions on account of the load exceeding capacity at the Power House. The undertaking is to be acquired by the Government in August 1947 and steps have already been taken to modernize the plant and increase its capacity. A new 1,500 K.W. generating set has been ordered as also the associated boilers and they would be in service in 1948-49. To meet the growing demand in the meanwhile it is proposed to use two 2,500 K.W. transportable power units to supplement supply as a temporary measure and these units have also been ordered.

To meet increased demands both industrial and agricultural in the hydro-electric grid in the southern part of the Province, a new power house on the Moyar River in the Nilgiris is being built with an installed capacity of 36,000 K.W. A new Dam on the Pykara river is also to be built and the Pykara Power House will be extended to give 25,000 K.W. additional power. Similar extensions at the Papanasam Power House completing the installation there are also under construction. To supplement the output in the hydro-grid during water scarcity, a thermal auxiliary station at Madura with an initial capacity of 4,000 K.W. is to be built shortly. The plant has been ordered.

These schemes which are all now under construction cover a major part of the province and as already mentioned will result in doubling the existing generating capacity. They would cost about Rs. 15 crores. They represent, however, only the immediate plan. Further plans are envisaged for the development of all workable water power sites in the province as quickly as possible as demand for electricity for agricultural and industrial purposes promises to beat all records. There are good sites on the Godavari and its tributaries, on the Kistna, on the Cauvery and at several places on the Western Ghats. Lignite deposits have been located in the South Arcot District and thermal stations are planned to supplement output during low water period.

IRRIGATION

The Province is also launching Irrigation schemes of large magnitude. The Tungabhadra Scheme costing nearly Rs. 10 crores is under construction. Included in the five year plan are the important Lower Bhavani Project, Gandikota Reservoir Project, Vaigai Reservoir Project and a number of schemes for the improvement to drainage in the Godavari, Kistna and Cauvery Deltas. Towering over all these will be the gigantic Ramapadasagar Project on the

Godavari River, exploratory work on which is in progress. It is planned to irrigate no less than 2.3 million acres of new land and to improve supply to about 2 million acres of old irrigation. It will also develop over 75,000 K.W. of continuous electric power. The cost may be about Rs. 70 crores.

An ambitious programme of road building has also been thought of with considerable mileage of new roads connecting villages with each other and with the nearest major road or railway.

Plans for extending the electrification of the Madras suburban Railway lines and for electrifying certain important main lines are under study.

HOUSING

In view of the acute housing shortage that is being experienced all over the province, house building on a very wide scale under both public and private auspices is bound to be taken up as soon as steel, cement and timber are available without difficulty and transport is easier.

Country-wide industrialisation will call for enormous constructive activity in the manufacture, housing and running of machinery for the key industries, consumption industries, and cottage industries.

The field of activity of the engineer is rapidly expanding and he will be among the prime architects of the future.

ENGINEERS AS ADMINISTRATORS

Hitherto the engineer while contributing in no small measure for the welfare of the community, had been content to play a subordinate part in the administration of the country. This modesty could not have been beneficial to the country. In the coming era with its large-scale economic objectives achievable only through scientific and engineering effort of a high order, the qualities which make for a good engineer will be precisely the qualities needed for administrative leadership. Vision and courage to conceive large ameliorative projects, clear thinking and a realistic appreciation of the limits of men and material are among these qualities. It is to be hoped that the engineer will soon come into his own in public affairs and in national leadership.

MISSIONARY AND NOT MERCENARY

To be worthy of his role in the shaping of future India, the engineer has to set for himself a high code of conduct. He must be guided in all his transactions by the highest principles of honour and rectitude. If he is a true creative worker he is subject to no external compulsion but "to an inner necessity to do the utmost that is in him". When he gives of his utmost to his job he ceases to be a mercenary though he gets payment for his services.

The work ahead in India today is of such magnitude and importance that only by the engineer getting imbued with a missionary spirit which places service to the public before self-interest, can the task be fulfilled. Such a spirit can move mountains. It lightens the task and it ennobles the worker.

To be an engineer in these days is to be given opportunities for public service of the highest order. May it be given to him to seize these, opportunities and by conscientious and devoted work to inaugurate an era of better living for the masses.

Food Facts

1. For 1946 India required 4 million tons of imported food grains. But we have so far received only about 1½ million tons. Out of the 4 million tons we required, 2,400,000 were for the second half of the year. Against this we have secured only 600,000 or 700,000 tons.

2. The shipping strike in America lost us about 150,000 tons.

3. It would take six weeks for consignments to come from South America. But speed is a very important factor now.

4. Political situation in Burma, Siam, Java as well as physical difficulties, have cut down the amount of food these countries have been able to export to India. In Indonesia, for instance, the transport is so poor that only from 25,000 to 30,000 tons of rice per month can be moved.

5. The worst scarcity areas now are the southern and south-western areas of India, including Bombay Province.

6. The American Famine Mission to India recommended heavy imports during the third quarter of this year to offset the critical last quarter, but actual receipts for the most part fell far short of the Mission's recommendations.

The Mission's recommended imports, with actual receipts in paranthesis, are: July 225,000 tons (206,000 tons); August 380,000 (209,000); September 615,000 (250-000 estimated); October, 590,000 (Government programmed distribution of 344,000 tons but now expect not more than 199,000); November 250,000 tons.

7. The conclusion is that we will have to depend mostly on ourselves to pull through the three lean months ahead.

8. This means every producer must strain his utmost to deliver up the surplus, over and above the 12 oz. per head he retains for his family's use, to the Government.

9. And the producer must give the surplus in time.

10. For fighting the famine is a race against time.

REMEMBER: Every little surplus you hoard may mean suffering and privation, perhaps death, to some of your brethren.

EDUCATION TO BE REORGANISED

GOVERNMENT INVITE PUBLIC OPINION

QUESTIONNAIRE ISSUED

A. Syllabus

(1) Is the curriculum prescribed for Standards I to V too heavy for an average child who does not read beyond Standard V ?

(2) If so, in what ways can it be curtailed ?

(3) Considering that English has been eliminated from the curriculum of Junior Basic Schools, can the rest of the curriculum be gone through in four years instead of five years ?

(4) In view of the necessity for the eradication of illiteracy and the achievement of mass literacy as soon as possible, would you restrict the curriculum of the Junior Basic schools to the three R's taught in the regional language ?

With a view to bringing the instruction in existing elementary schools in a line with basic education, what improvements in the present curriculum do you suggest ?

(5) Should instruction be centred round one craft or more than one ?

(6) Are you in favour of only one type of curriculum for all children of the primary grade or different types of schools with different curricula ? Senior Basic Education will then begin with Standard 4 or 5 or 6?

(7) Should there be separate Nursery or Infant Schools or would you include the infant class as class I of the lower elementary or Junior Basic?

B. Management

(1) Is local board management of elementary education satisfactory ?

(2) What are your suggestions for making the management of schools under local boards more efficient ?

(3) Can you suggest any other agency which can manage better than the local boards ?

(4) Do you advise the appointment of District Board educational officers for all district boards and educational officers for all Municipalities ? If so, what powers should be assigned to them ?

(5) In view of the revision of the Panchayat Act giving a new orientation to Panchayats, would you recommend control of elementary schools by Panchayats ?

(6) Would you retain the privately managed aided schools ?

(7) Would you recommend abolition of the teacher-manager system ?

(8) Are you in favour of demanding the provision of an endowment by every management ?

(9) What is your view regarding the representation to be given to teachers, parents and the local citizens or villagers on the managing body of every school ?

C. Methods of Instruction

(1) In what ways are the present methods defective ?

(2) Are the defects due to the low general educational qualifications of the teachers or are the defects inherent in the system of training? Specify defects with suggestions for improvement.

(3) Give your experience. if any. of craft-centred educational experiments.

D. Improving the status of teachers

(1) Should there be any difference in the scales of pay of teachers of the same grade working under different managements ?

(2) Is the difference between scales of pay in Boards Schools and scales of grants in aided schools justifiable ?

(3) Do you recommend that children of all teachers whether in elementary schools or in secondary schools should be educated fully free ?

(4) Do you consider that teachers in aided schools should be eligible for leave on the same scale as teachers in Board Schools ?

(5) What defects do you find in regard to teachers' Provident Fund and what suggestions do you make for improvement in this matter ?

(6) What suggestions would you make for improving the security of teachers under aided managements ?

(7) Do you consider that Elementary School teachers should be given representation in local bodies ? If so, how would you like it to be given ?

(8) Do you consider that Elementary School Teachers should be given representation on the E. S. L. C. Examination Board, Text-Book Committees, etc.?

(9) Do you think that Co-operative Societies can be formed for the benefit of teachers and pupils in Elementary Schools ?

(10) What steps do you suggest for the organisation of an old-age provision and accident fund for the benefit of teachers in Elementary Schools ?

(11) Would you recommend that teachers of aided schools should be represented on the managements of their schools ?

(12) Have you any other suggestions to make for the improvement of the status of the teachers ?

E. Buildings ..

(1) Are you satisfied with the type of buildings in which most of the schools are located ?

(2) In what ways are they defective ?

(3) What is the minimum area of land you would prescribe for an urban and a rural school?

(4) What minimum amenties would you like to be provided in the school ?

(5) Suggest a simple type of school building for an Elementary School.

F. Supervision

(1) Is the supervision by the present inspecting agency satisfactory ? If not, in what ways is it defective ?

(2) Is supervision by local officers of other departments feasible or desirable ?

(3) Is supervision by representatives of the people practicable or desirable ?

(4) What are your suggestions for better supervision of Elementary Schools ?

(5) Do you advocate a system of supervision of Elementary Schools by Headmasters of neighbouring Higher Elementary and Secondary Schools ?

G. Eradication of illiteracy among children

(1) Will the shortening of the course to four years as suggested in A (3) lead to relapse into illiteracy ?

(2) Considering that most children in rural parts are required for labour as early as possible, will not an accelerated course of four years as suggested in A (3) result in large numbers attaining literacy ?

(3) Are you in favour of a special course of 3 years limited to the three R's in special schools for the eradication of illiteracy among children and are you in favour of all lower elementary schools teaching only the three R's ? Will the shortening of the course to three years lead to relapse into illiteracy ?

(4) Are you in favour of all S. S. L. Cs. giving one year of service towards eradication of illiteracy before joining a College course ? Should this service be voluntary or compulsory ? Do you think an average S. S. L. C. boy is fit to undertake this work ? Do you think that a break of one year in his student's career at that stage is desirable ?

(5) Should a boy who has passed a degree examination give one year's service towards eradication of illiteracy before he is given the degree ?

(6) Are you in favour of demanding one year of such national service from every applicant for a Government employment in any department whatsoever ?

(7) Is it desirable to include a short course in the elements of teaching in the syllabuses for the S. S. L. C. and in the degree examinations ?

(8) Have you any other suggestions for the eradication of illiteracy among children ?

H. Compulsion

(1) What is your opinion about the adequacy of the present machinery for enforcing compulsion ?

(2) Is it desirable to vest the power of enforcing compulsion in the Officers of the Educational Department or leave it in the hands of the Commissioners of Municipalities and Presidents of Diistrict Boards ?

(3) What suggestions have you to make in the matter of selection of areas for introduction of compulsion ?

(4) What is your opinion about the midday meal scheme working at present ? Is it being carried out efficiently?

I. Training Schools

(1) Should the Higher Grade Training be retained or abolished ?

(2) What in your opinion is the cause for the present shortage of trained teachers ?

(3) What in your opinion is, the cause for the present lack of response for secondary grade training in spite of increase in stipends from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18 ?

(4) What would you like to be done to attract the right type of men and women to the teaching profession ?

(5) What minimum qualifications would you prescribe as necessary for the teachers of training schools ?

(6) What changes would you suggest in the courses and duration of training?

(7) In view of the introduction of basic education, how should the present training schools be re-organised ?

J. Re-organization of the Inspectorate

(1) What defects do you find in the present systemg of the Inspectorate in regard to elementary school?

(2) Considering that most Elementary Schools, whether for boys or girls, are, in practice, mixed Schools, is it a necessity (except in the case of Muslim Girls' Schools) that girls schools should be inspected by women officers ?

(3) If proper standards of efficiency are to be kept up what is the maximum number of schools that may be inspected by a subordinate inspecting officer? At present the average number is 90.

(4) Are you in favour of a Sub Assistant Inspectress being attached to each taluk, she being given the inspection of a certain number of boys' schools also in addition to the number of girls' schools in the taluk ?

(5) In order to keep the subordinate inspecting agency more up-to-date in matters of education i.e. in regard to methods of teaching, etc., would you recommend that subordinate inspecting officers should not be continued for large periods at a stretch as inspecting officers without being re-transferred as School Assistants? What periods would you consider suitable ?

(6) Would you recommend that any District Educational Officer or subordinate inspecting officer should be posted as such only after he or she has had at least three years' experience of actual teaching ?

(7) Considering that the D. E. O.'s work in regard to elementary schools is mainly administrative and that in regard to secondary education mainly educative, would you recommend a separate type of administrative agency for the administration of elementary schools and a separate type of subject inspectors or inspectresses who will be specialists in each subject to guide the work in secondary and training schools ?

(8) What suggestions would you make in respect of recruitment to the D. E. O's cadre in order to bring in more efficient men ?

(9) Have you any other suggestions for the improvement of the inspectorate ?

K. Finance

(1) What is your opinion about the present resources of local boards in respect of elementary education ?

(2) Have you any suggestions to make about enlarging these resources by other methods of taxation or in any other way ?

SECONDARY EDUCATION

1. Objective

(i) What should be the aim of a full Secondary course ?

(ii) Is the above reached generally by the present S. S. L. C. Course ? If it does not, what changes would you propose :—

(a) in subjects;

(b) in duration (should there be two stages as now ?);

(c)) would you recommend that in every secondary school at least one period per day, the last one in the morning or the first one in the afternoon, should be set apart for the All-India Radio broadcasts so that each class in turn can listen to the various interesting subjects broadcast ? This will of course involve standardisation of school hours.

(d) Do you consider the present S. S. L. C. courses too heavy, just sufficient or sufficiently light to find time to make provision for A. I. R. broadcasts ?

(e) Do you think a lot of time is used in covering portions already taught in earlier stages ? If so, can you suggest—briefly how all the subject-matter of knowledge can be taught in lesser time ?

(f) What is the maximum number of pupils in a class that you think a teacher can give individual attention to so as to understand them and teach them effectively ?

(iii) Can you state any course in existence anywhere which meets with your approval ? If so, please send a copy of the course.

(iv) In view of the introduction of basic education, how will you re-organise the course of studies ?

2. Specialisation.

(a) Do you consider that specialisation is desirable at this stage?

(b) If so, when should it commence ?

(c) Should secondary education be specifically correlated to the local industries, cottage or large scale ? If so, give a tentative list of industries you have in mind. Would you suggest (i) a general introduction to industries or (ii) specialised courses ?

(d) In view of the general scheme of the proposed bifurcated courses, have you any remarks to offer as to:—

(i) whether the scheme should be given effect to; and if so, in what form, IV or V, will you like to start the new courses ?

(ii) What modifications would you suggest ?

(e) What arrangements would you suggest to ensure that there should be possibility of easy changeover from vocational to academic or *vice versa* if a student changes his or her mind in the middle of the course ?

3. Medium

(a) Do you consider the *present* staff generally well-equipped for work of teaching through the regional language ?

(b) If not, what suggestions have you to make to equip these teachers for this work ?

(c) Is the present University teacher's training sufficient in this respect for the future teacher ?

(d) If not, what general modifications would you suggest ?

4. Regional Language

(a) What should be the standard aimed at ?

(b) Should formal grammer be insisted upon ?

(c) What should be the qualifications of teachers in these

(i) in the lower forms;

(ii) in the upper forms ?

(d) How would you remedy the shortage of teachers in this if any ?

(e) What place would you allot to the present type of Pandits and Munshis in this scheme ?

(f) (i) What special training should be given to them if they are to be entrusted with the charge of handling the first language ?

(ii) What are the minimum general qualifications you would expect of them ? Would you insist on their possessing a training qualification ?

5. Other Subjects, their scope etc.

A. English. (a) Should English be taught in the secondary schools ? (b) If so, what should be the aim ?

Is Basic English sufficient or would you suggest colloquial English as spoken by English children and related to the simple objects of everyday experience ?

(c) Should it be compulsory or optional ?

(d) When should it be commenced ?

B. Hindustani. (a) Should this be taught in secondary schools when this is not the regional language ?

(b) What should be the objective ?

(c) Should it be optional or compulsory ?

(d) During which years may it be taught ?

(e) Should it be done in the Devanagiri, Urdu or Roman scripts ?

(f) How many scripts do you think it possible for an average student to learn in his secondary school stage ? Which should they be ?

C. Elementary Mathematics. Do you recommend that the syllabus for Elementary Mathematics should be lightened or limited to a part of the secondary school course ?

D. Elementary Science.

E. Indian History and Geography.

Is the proficiency reached sufficient; or

Is it too high or is it low ?

F. Manual training. Is the present scheme for manual training satisfactory ? If not, what are your suggestions for improving it ?

6. Physical Education

(1) Are you satisfied with the physical education imparted in Secondary Schools?

(2) Do you think it necessary to keep all the records prescribed now ? Have you any suggestions regarding them ?

(3) Have you any suggestions regarding the re-organisation of training of physical education teachers ?

7. Religious Education

(a) Do you like ethical, moral and religious education to be imparted in schools ?

(b) If so, what are your suggestions as regards the methods of imparting it ?

8. Girls' Education

(a) Should it be the same as that of the boys ?

(i) In the lower forms.

(ii) In the upper forms.

(b) If not, what suggestions have you to make ?

9. Co-education

(a) Is it desirable

(i) In the lower forms ?

(ii) in the upper forms?

(b) Would you have any age-limits ?

(c) How should the staff of a co-educational school be organised ?

10. Management

(a) Will it be advisable that every school, whether aided, Mission or aided non-Mission, have a local committee of management ?

(b) If so, how would you like the local committee to be constituted ?

(c) What should be the place of the headmaster and the staff on the committees of both types of schools ?

11. Finance

(a) *Endowments.* What measures would you suggest to control the existing endownments and to invite fresh ones ?

(b) (i) Is it possible to increase the financial resources of the school ? (ii) What practical suggestion have you to offer in the matter ?

(c) (i) Would you suggest the utilisation of temple and other endowments and funds for the expansion of secular education ?

(ii) If so, within what limits and under what conditions ?

12. Fees

(a) Should the standard rates of fees be raised ?

(b) If so, to what maximum extent may this be done ?

(c) Would you in case (b) is done, empower the managements to raise fees over and above the new levels ?

(d) If so, would you specify by rules the object or objects for which the managements may do this ?

13. Staff

(a) In mixed schools is it

(i) necessary or desirable to have lady teachers in all grades ?

(b) Should teachers recruited to permanent vacancies be confirmed at the end of a satisfactory probationary period of two years ?

(ii) If so, should it be compulsory for a denominational school that no such teacher shall be given notice solely with a view to replacing him by a denominational teacher?

(c) Under what conditions should a management have the right to give notice to its permanent teachers or approved probationers ?

(d) What changes have you to suggest in the present draft agreement between a staff member and the management ?

(e) Should formal appeals lie to the Education Department:

(i) From aggrieved teachers,

(ii) from aggrieved managements?

If so, in respect of which matters?

14. Salaries of teachers

(a) Would you accept for the purpose of fixing the salaries of the teachers their division roughly into the following groups :

(i) Headmasters of complete high schools with a strength of 500 and above ;

(ii) Headmasters of complete high schools with strength below 500;

(iii) (1) Headmasters of middle schools and incomplete high schools;

(2) Assistant headmasters of schools with over 1,000 students;

(iv) (1) L.T. Assistants and graduate physical directors without L.T. qualifications;

(2) Pandits and munshis with university degrees or S.S.L.C. eligible and trained as Pandits;

(v) Physical Directors with L.T. qualifications;

(vi) Secondary grade teachers;

(vii) (1) Manual Training Instructors;

(2) Physical Training Instructors;

(3) Commercial Instructors;

(4) Other Pandits and Munshis.

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(viii) (1) Drawing Masters;

(2) Needle work teachers;

(3) Music teachers.

(Teachers not shown here will be included in the appropriate group)

(b) What changes, if any, would you make in the above classification?

(c) (i) Is it desirable to permit teachers to take up private tuition?

(ii) Suggest conditions if any under which permission should be granted.

15. *Discipline*

(a) Do you think that there is need for improvement of discipline among students? If so, how would you like it to be done?

(b) Will you suggest any machinery for enlisting the co-operation of the pupils for furthering school discipline?

(c) Should the schools organise courts of honour of students to help the headmaster?

16. *Size of schools*

(a) Is it desirable to restrict the size of each school?

(b) If so, what should be the ordinary maximum strength of each school?

(c) Where a maximum limit cannot be adhered to what remedial measures would you suggest to secure control, co-ordination and discipline?

(d) To accommodate the large number of pupils seeking admission in schools, would you like the shift system to be introduced? If so, what special arrangements would you suggest?

17. *School and the Community*

(a) Can the school be now regarded as a community centre?

(b) Is it desirable or possible to make it one?

(c) If so, what suggestions have you for making it one?

18. *The school and the parent*

(a) Is the present relationship all that is (i) possible, (ii) necessary?

(b) What measures would you suggest to bring them into greater contact without encroaching on the authority of the headmaster or the powers and academic work of the staff generally?

19. *Inspectorate*

(a) What are your definite points of criticism about the present inspectorate? What changes, if any, should be made—

(i) in recruitment,

(ii) in work so far as it relates to control and inspection of secondary schools?

(b) Would you suggest men inspecting girls' institutions (excepting those of Muslim girls) and women inspecting boys' institutions? If so, upto what stages?

(c) Would you prefer to have separate subject inspectors for subjects taught in the secondary schools?

20. *Education of*

A. Scheduled classes,

B. Muslims,

C. Hill tribes,

D. Agency areas.

(a) If you can speak with special knowledge of the conditions of secondary education in respect of any of these, please state what further steps should be taken for the acceleration of the spread of secondary education among them by

(i) making available more facilities for the admission of these in the existing schools;

(ii) opening schools specially intended for these but not exclusively for them;

(iii) providing special scholarships, boarding grants, book grants, etc.;

(iv) other ways (please specify).

(b) (i) Whether the state help should be limited to grants under the Grant-in-aid Code; or

(ii) Whether Government should provide the entire funds; or

(iii) Whether Government should help in any other way provided the communities are prepared to take up a part of the recurring and non-recurring charges.

(c) Whether the special state help should be for an indefinite length of time; or for a definite period after which special help should be progressively withdrawn.

21. Teachers' Provident Fund:

1. Are the measures taken by Government sufficient to make adequate provision for the families of teachers ?

2. Can you suggest any measures by which we can invest the contributions of teachers in long-term deposits with a view to allowing a higher rate of interest on the deposits than at present done in Post Office Savings Banks ? The Postal Department is unable to give more interest on the amounts.

22. Examinations:

1. Examinations have been condemned as unreliable tests of ability and achievement. Do you agree with this view ?

2. If so, what alternative tests would you propose ?

COLLEGIATE AND POST-GRADUATE STUDIES

(a) Are you satisfied with the syllabuses and courss of study in vogue in the Universities of the Madras Presidency ?

If not, can you suggest the lines on which improvements can be effected ?

(b) With a view to meeting the abnormal demand for seats in colleges, it has been suggested that the shift system should be introduced and that each shift may be worked for 4 hours, e.g. 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. and for 6 days in the week.

(i) Do you agree with this view ?

(ii) Would it make any difference if a student were to attend 3 morning sessions and 3 afternoon sessions.

(iii) If you do not agree with this, what other method or methods can be adopted for admitting a larger number of students in the existing colleges for men and women ?

(iv) Do you think it is desirable to encourage this desire for University education unrelated to the country's requirements ?

(c) (i) Is there adequate provision in the Madras Presidency for research in different branches of learning ?

(ii) Are you satisfied with the results so far achieved ?

(iii) Can you suggest methods for encourging scholars in the Presidency to engage themselves in research ?

(iv) Should this be left to the Universities or should each college teaching for Honours have research studentships in such subjects for honours ?

(d) Can you suggest any method or methods like the tutorial system for bringing about a closer contact between the lecturers and the students ?

(e) With a view to establishing greater human touch in the training of students, do you consider it necessary to fix a maximum number for a college ?

If so,

(i) Please suggest the limit up to which students can be admitted in a college and can be effectively looked after.

(ii) How far would the appointment with little teaching work of a vice-Principal in a large college help in the administration of the college and the bringing together of staff and students ?

(f) Is it possible to correlate collegiate education with local industries ? If so, to what extent ?

Medium of instruction in Colleges :

(i) Do you agree that the regional language should be made the medium of instruction in Colleges ?

(ii) If so, would you like it to be introduced immediately ?

(iii) What arrangements should be made for the purpose ?

Professional Colleges :

(a) Can you give an estimate of the number of Engineers, Doctors that will be required for the next ten years ?

(b) With a view to give a greater practical training to the students is it possible to correlate training in the professional colleges to particular industries ? If so, please state how this can be done.

(c) Is the existing number of Engineering and Medical Colleges sufficient to produce the requisite number of candidates for the two professions ?

(d) Will it be possible for the candidates turned out by the existing polytechnics and Engineering Colleges to find suitable employment after training ?

(e) It has been suggested that the training given in Engineering Colleges is going to waste, as graduates in engineering are generally employed as Supervisors and they very rarely get a chance of utilizing their higher knowledge acquired in colleges.

Do you agree with this view ?

If so, can you suggest any method for improving matters ?

(f) (1) Do you think there is need for any changes in the duration or syllabi of the B.T. and M.Ed. courses in the training colleges ? If so, what changes would you recommend ?

(2) In view of the large number of teachers that will be required if literacy and education are to be universal, would you recommend training colleges being started in each language area ?

(3) What steps would you recommend to attract greater number of students for the training colleges ?

(4) What changes, if any, do you recommend in the method of recruitment of the staff of training colleges ?

(g) It has been suggested that colleges (and Universities) should be started in rural areas, having courses of instruction dealing with vegetable and animal raw products, like Agriculture, Dairy-farming etc., and also rural industries. How far do you think this is possible with limited financial aid from Government ?

Can you give us any suggestions as to how these colleges can be built up around any local village industries that are already in existence in your districts ?

(h) (1) Do you think the system of selection of students for admission in colleges on the basis of the marks alone is sound ?

(2) If not, what other criterion or criteria will you suggest ?

(3) Do you think the physique of candidates should also be a criterion for selection ?

ADULT ILLITERACY AND EDUCATION

(1) (i) Do you think that it is possible to make all the present adults—men and women—literate ? If so, what methods would you suggest to make this possible and successful at reasonable cost ?

(ii) Have you conducted, or had experience of, night schools ? Please give your experience briefly.

(iii) Do you think that adults should be given more of education through the projected films and radio and talks on matters of interest and utility to them ?

(2) (i) What is your experience about rural libraries and their working ?

(ii) How far will the expansion of libraries in rural parts help in the improvement of adult literacy ?

(iii) Do you think a library Act is necessary for the proper growth and guidance of the Library movement in this Province ?

(3) Do you think that vans fitted with loudspeakers, radios, gramophones, films and library books with a good speaker attached to each of them will be useful in this matter ?

(4) Are you in favour of asking very graduate who wants to enter public service for the country for a year, providing him with free boarding and lodging ?

(5) Can you suggest any methods apart from grants of money by the State as to how it can achieve the eradication of adult illiteracy ?

TEXT BOOKS

1. Do you think that the present system of publication of text books by private firms and their approval by the text book committee has worked satisfactorily ?

2. Are you in favour of Government publishing small text books for use in elementary schools and for use by adults or would you encourage by subsidies private firms who are willing to undertake that enterprise ?

3. What is your opinion about the state taking up the publication of text books ?

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

A. The place of health and physical education in the Educational Scheme.

1. Should progress and achievement in health and physical education be considered at the time of promotion or selection for examinations, the evaluation of progress and achievement being by "marks" as for any other subject and should this be made compulsory ?

2. Should health and physical education be included in the "C" group subjects of the S.S.L.C. scheme and provide the preliminary background for a four-year degree course in Health and Physical Education under the auspices of the University and thus open up a new career ?

3. Will this not involve the revision of educational curricula; and if so, to what extent should they be revised for the above purposes ?

B. Programme of Health and Physical Education Work.

1. Do the present activities constitute a satisfactory programme of health and physical education?

2. What are the activities which you consider unsuitable, and what activities would you recommend, for a comprehensive programme of physical education work ?

3. Would you consider a programme of physical education work in which sports competitions and games tournaments loom large, resulting in representative school teams, satisfactory ? Or, would you advocate and insist upon a programme in which all the students are given full facilities for taking part in the activities daily and in which sports competitions and games tournaments play a minor part ?

C. Cost of sports and games programmes.

1. The cost of intellectual education ranges from about Rs. 25 per annum in Form I to about Rs. 50 per annum in the VI Form, while the games fees range from about Re. 1 per annum in Form I to about Rs. 3 per annum in Form VI. It has been suggested that the game fee collected does not suffice to meet the needs of a satisfactory programme of physical education activities. Do you agree with this ? If so, what increase of games fees would you recommend so as to facilitate provision of better facilities.

2. It is suggested that uniforms are necessary for better physical education work and for better discipline. Do you agree with this ?

D. Leadership in Health and Physical Education.

1. What type of a physical education teacher would you recommend ? What would be his or her qualifications and nature of training ? What should be their remuneration ?

2. Do you consider the present arrangement for the training of physical education teachers satisfactory ? What are your suggestions for improvement, if any ?

E. GENERAL

1. Present day systems of examinations are constantly criticised as being detrimental to the health of students. What measures would you suggest to relieve this strain if any on the health of students ?

2. Scholarships are now awarded on the basis of intellectual accomplishments and poverty. Would you recommend physical achievements also to be reckoned for scholarships to deserving students ?

ORIENTAL INSTITUTIONS

1. What measures are necessary to improve the conditions of Oriental Schools ? Your suggestions for improvement may be given under the following heads :—

(a) Teaching staff;

(b) Supply of literature;

(c) Course of study;

(d) Training of teachers and Refresher Courses;

(e) Scholarships; and

(f) Grant-in-Aid.

2. To what extent do the scholars in Oriental languages meet the present demand for teachers in the schools for general education ?

3. What measures would you suggest for imparting adult education in oriental culture ?

BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOLS

1. (a) Are the existing facilities adequate and if not what suggestions can you offer for improvement ?

(b) Do you think that the State should take up their management ?

2. Have you statistics for the physically handicapped and mentally handicapped children in your area ?

3. Whether all such children are receiving instruction either in the schools for general education or in any school specially intended for them ?

4. Are the teachers in charge of these schools suitable for giving instruction in the subjects taught, and trained in the special methods of teaching them ? If not, what suggestions can you give for obtaining such specially trained staff for employment ?

BOARDING HOMES AND ORPHANAGES

I. Are you satisfied that Orphan destitutes of the Province are properly taken care of ?

If not, what measures would you suggest to bring all of them under some healthy influence ?

II. Do you think that the state should take this up or will voluntary bodies be able to do this ?

EXAMINATION BOARDS

1. Do you consider as satisfactory the present constitution and working of the :

(1) E.S.L.C. Board,

(2) S.S.L.C. Board, and

(3) T.S.L.C. Board.

2. If you do not consider these satisfactory what suggestions have you to make to improve them ?

YOUTH MOVEMENTS

(a) What is your idea regarding the organization of youth movements in this Province ?

(b) In view of the three Youth Movements now existing—the Hindustani Scout, the Baden Powell Scout and the Bratachari Movement, would you like to allow them to function separately or combine them into a single Youth Movement throughout the Province ?

(c) Have you any idea about extra curricular activities for developing the social service notions of boys and if so what should be their relation to the recognised curricula ?

(d) What suggestions would you offer to make our boys and girls more self-reliant and responsible and be imbued with a spirit of service ?

(Contd. from page 12)

gift was innocent lies upon the offerer and receiver of the gift.

(2) A new offence should be created providing that, if a public servant or his dependents are known to have become possessed of a sudden accretion of wealth, the public servant concerned would be deemed guilty of the offences, unless he could prove that the accretion of wealth was innocently obtained.

A TWO-PRONGED DRIVE

The Government wish to impress on the members of the public that it is their duty to report at once to superior authorities the conduct of any Government servant who demands a bribe. It should also be the duty of every Government servant to report to his superior Officer, the conduct of any non-official approaching him for bribing him to gain some favour, for example grant of licence, etc. The Government hope that with the active operation of this two-pronged drive against corruption, the demon of corruption will be laid low, once and for all.

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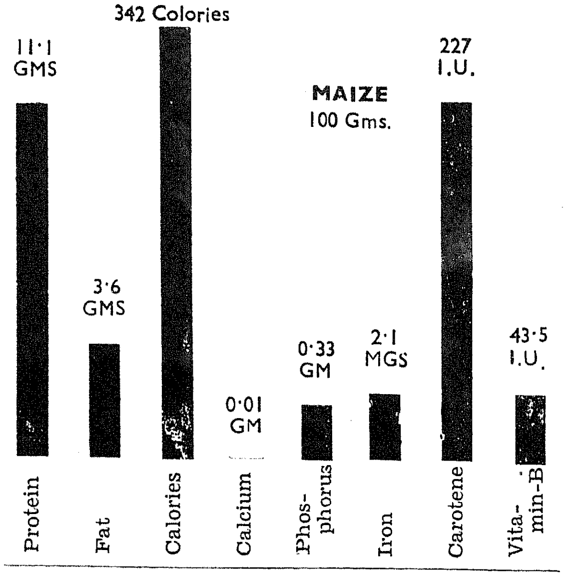

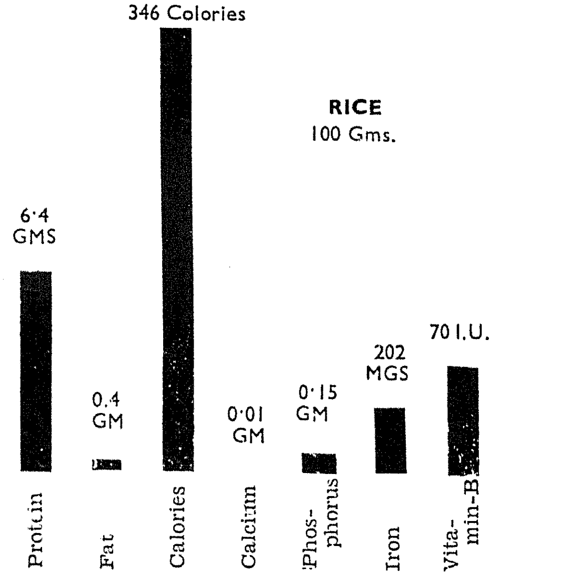

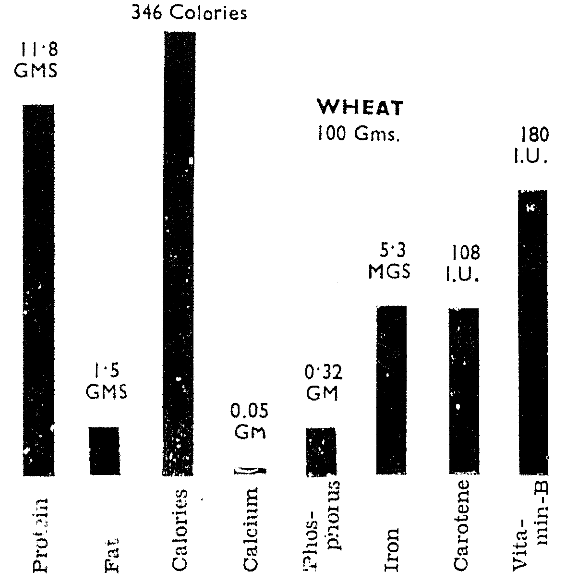

Blessing in Disguise

We all know that there is a world-wide shortage of rice at the moment. This is partly due to the results of the war and partly to the bad rains. But, although there may not be enough rice, Government are determined to ensure that there will be enough food for everybody. It may not be food to which people are accustomed, but it will be *good* food; only we must learn how to cook it in the best ways possible.

Two such food grains which the Government have managed to get for Madras are *wheat* and *maize*. Although we are not very much used to wheat and maize now, they are much more nutritious and better for the body than rice. So, here is a good opportunity for us to get advantage out of the fact that rice is insufficient.

The chart on the left tells us that we must all learn to enjoy maize and wheat. The first thing to do for this is to stop thinking of wheat and maize as substitutes for rice, and instead to look at them as completely new and exciting food. We do not expect plantains, for example, to look or taste like oranges, although both are fruits. In the same way, we should not expect wheat and maize and rice to taste the same, although all are grains. But we can expect wheat and maize to have a richer flavour, like butter. And since we must always remember that wheat and maize are more strength-giving than rice, we must not expect them to give us the full comfortable feeling which we, rice-eaters, enjoy after our meals.

When we eat wheat and maize we must remember that they require much more chewing than rice. We must also remember that the quantities of chillies and spices will need adjusting to suit the new flavour of wheat and maize.

Above all, we must learn to be patient. In other parts of the world, people are starving and would gladly take the wheat and maize which we are now getting. Let us therefore not despise this precious food, but try to appreciate it and be thankful for the blessing of this new food to make up for our lack of rice.

HOW TO PREPARE WHEAT AND MAIZE

See the Wheat and Maize recipes published by the Government. They are available at the ration shops.

MAHATMA GANDHI

PAYS

A TRIBUTE

TO

MADRAS

He says, "South Indians are intelligent and resourceful."

"It is practical wisdom to brace ourselves for the struggle and declare with one voice our resolve that we shall grow our eatables for ourselves."

ARE YOU PLAYING YOUR PART?

- ★ **GROW MORE**
- ★ **CONSUME LESS**
- ★ **DON'T WASTE**

Your country expects you to do this much at least!

Issued by the Director of Information and Publicity.